CERO

PRO ROSCIO AMERINO

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A. H. BIRCH, M. A.

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M. TULLI CICERONIS

PRO

SEXTO ROSCIO AMERINO

ORATIO

Edited with Introduction, Notes and Vocabulary

by

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PREFACE

IN the compilation of this edition I have consulted the editions of Stout, Stock, Donkin and Nicol, to all of whom I am indebted in varying degrees. I should also like to express my appreciation of the kindly counsel and accurate Latin scholarship of my colleague, W. N. Harper, Esq., who has helped me whenever I have chosen to take my difficulties to him. The life of Cicero was written by Jenkins Thomas, Esq. for a selection from De Senectute previously issued in this series, and is printed by his consent. Owing to the scarcity of paper and exigencies of time, I have had to pass over some points which I might otherwise have commented on, and curtailed some of the notes to a degree which may have impaired their lucidity.

A. H. BIRCH.

RISCA.

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INTRODUCTION

LIFE OF CICERO.

The following are the main facts of the life of MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO, but it is obvious that only a careful study of the period in which he lived can give an adequate idea of the man and his work. He was born near Arpinum in 106 B.C., and studied under the best teachers of the time at Rome. Having carefully trained his great natural abilities, he came forward as an advocate, and rapidly worked his way to the front. In 79 he went to Greece for two years, partly to avoid Sulla, who was then all-powerful in Rome and whom he had offended, and partly to improve his health and perfect his oratory. After his return to Rome he played a very prominent part in public life. His great success at the Bar paved for him the way to the high offices of state. He was quaestor in Sicily in 75, curule aedile in 69, praetor in 66, and in 63 he attained the consulship,—the great object

of his ambition. While Consul he crushed the Catilinarian conspiracy, for which service he was hailed as "Father of his Country," and received the highest honours. His drastic methods, however, landed him in difficulties with the popular party who maintained that he had acted unconstitutionally, and in 58, P. Clodius, a personal enemy, who had put himself at the head of this party, brought in a bill to banish anyone who should be found to have put a Roman citizen to death without a trial. Caesar, Pompeius and Crassus, the triumvirs, who were at this time practically the masters of Rome, left Cicero to his fate. His courage failed him, and before the measure was put to the vote he retired into voluntary exile, where he gave way to unmanly despair and lamentations. The exertions of his friends, however, procured his recall in 57. From that date until the civil war, he was still pre-eminent as an orator, but he was no longer a great force in politics. In 52 he was compelled against his will to go to the East as governor of Cilicia. He returned towards the end of 50, just before Caesar and Pompeius had recourse to the arbitrament of arms. After much hesitation he joined the Pompeian party, and crossed over to Greece in June, 49. He did not continue the struggle after Pharsalia, but made his peace with Caesar, and for the next three or four years lived in retirement. The murder of Caesar in 44, however, brought him again into public life. He put himself at the head of the Republican party, and attacked Marcus Antonius with the utmost vehemence, but without avail. Antonius in revenge, after the formation of the Second Triumvirate, put his name on the proscription list, and on the 7th of

December, 43, Cicero was murdered near Formiae by a party of Antonian troops.

Cicero's private character was above reproach. As a statesman he combined marvellous skill in oratory, high aspirations and true desire to do right, with an infirmity of purpose, a latent insincerity of character, and an incredible vanity which almost neutralised his nobler qualities. His memory has, however, been preserved from too harsh a judgment by his literary excellence. In his hands Latin prose reached its full splendour. "He created a language which remained for sixteen centuries that of the civilised world and used that language to create a style which nineteen centuries have not replaced and, in some respects, have scarcely altered." (J. W. Mackail).

Cicero's Works.

Of his orations, fifty-nine are in whole or part preserved. The most famous of them are the speeches against Verres, Catiline and Antonius. He also wrote (a) Treatises on Rhetoric, the best known of which is the *De Oratore*; (b) Philosophical Works, of which the *De Republica, De Officiis* and *De Natura Deorum* are perhaps the most famous: and (c) Epistles—a very large number of his letters to his life-long friend Atticus and others, have come down to us, and give us a complete and intimate knowledge of the period in which he lived.

A brief Review of the state of Politics leading up to Sulla's rule.

The period of civil strife between rival theories of government which may be said (roughly) to have begun under Tiberius Gracchus (B.C. 133) and to have ended with the fall of the republic in B.C. 30, was a time of almost uninterrupted civil war, during which the temporary successes of the Democratic party alternated with those of the Aristocratic or Senatorial party, which itself became eventually swallowed up except in name, on the emergence of the Roman Empire under Augustus.

The time of this speech (80 B.C.) lies about mid-way between the two dates above mentioned. The bitter rivalry between Marius and Cinna, leaders of the Democratic party, and Sulla, the leader of the aristocratic party, had been settled by the defeat of the former at the battle of the Colline Gate (82 B.C.) On the ground of ruthlessness, at any rate. there was little difference between the opposing factions, for, as a sarcastic Roman writer (Velleius Paterculus) said, "Nothing could have been more cruel than the victory of Marius, unless it had been for the victory of Sulla."

It was the fashion of the times for one political conqueror, like Marius, to do his utmost to exterminate the adherents of a vanquished rival. Sulla was as callous as his defeated enemy Marius, and celebrated his triumph-

ant entry into Rome (after the Colline Gate) by butchering in cold blood some 6,000 of his Italian prisoners, calmly telling the assembled Senators who were within earshot of the piercing shrieks of the dying victims, "Let us proceed, gentlemen, it is only a handful of rebels who are being killed by my orders." "Hoc agamus, patres conscripti, seditiosi pauculi meo iussu occiduntur" (Seneca, De clementia). Sulla's subsequent acts were in keeping with this policy of "blood and iron," for he at once set about re-establishing the old aristocratic régime by a system of organised assassination and class legislation. The assassination was carried out as the sequel to "proscriptions" or sentences of what we should now-a-days call outlawry. Sulla ordered the names of his enemies to be entered on whitened tablets and fixed up in the Forum; further, by a law of his called the Lex Cornelia de proscriptione, a law which was never formally sanctioned by the people, the "proscribed" were declared to be enemies of the state; even their nearest relatives were forbidden to harbour them on pain of death; their property was forfeited and fell to the state; their children and grand-children were forbidden to hold any office of state or to be members of the Senate; and a reward of 12,000 denarii (£480) was to be paid to anyone, even a slave, who killed a proscribed man. Thus encouraged, a class of professional cut-throats (sicarii) arose, nor were there wanting others who, from motives of covetousness or revenge, pursued the same ends, so that the number of those thus judicially murdered amounted to 5,000. This iniquitous system remained as an instrument of oppression long

after Sulla's days, and it is curious and among the ironies of history that Cicero suffered death in this way by the order of Antony. Towards the end of 82 B.C. Sulla began his legislative work for the restoration of aristocratic ascendency through the medium of the interrex L. Valerius Flaccus who nominated Sulla as dictator (an office which had been in abeyance for 120 years). By the Lex Valeria, Sulla became dictator and all his acts, past, present, and future were to have the force of laws. The legislation that followed (81—79 B.C.) is too extensive for summary treatment here, but may be broadly characterised as intended to restore senatorial authority and to diminish all democratic aspirations. But the aristocracy had done its work and was doomed to ultimate, almost immediate, failure, for Rome was in the end destined to become not an oligarchy but a monarchy, almost a despotism. Not all of Sulla's reforms, however, were re-actionary or doomed to extinction. His judicial reforms were, on the whole, beneficent and greatly needed in such lawless times. He drew a clear distinction between criminal and judicial law and set up *quaestiones perpetuae* or standing commissions for the trial of particular offences and provided extra praetors or stipendiaries to preside over them, though, it is true, these men had to be senators. As bearing on this speech, it must be added that Sulla had fixed June 1st B.C. 81 as the date on which proscriptions were to cease; nevertheless, proscriptions continued and we are assured that it was on a day subsequent to this that the name of the murdered man Roscius was fraudulently entered on the lists, no doubt at the sugges-

tion of Chrysogonus, one of the unscrupulous and greedy freed-men who were attached as parasites to the person of the all-powerful dictator.

Circumstances of the Case.

Sextus Roscius, father of the accused, was a wealthy burgess of Ameria in Umbria, who usually lived in Rome, was intimate with many noble Roman families, leaving his 13 estates to be managed by his son Sextus. In B.C. 81, while returning from a supper-party he was murdered near the Pallacinean Baths. The son, Sextus, was not in Rome, but a kinsman, T. Roscius Magnus, who was in the city at the time, sent word of the murder to Ameria by means of a messenger Mallius Glaucia, who travelled post haste, not to the son's house, but to that of another kinsman, T. Roscius Capito. Both these men were on bad terms with their relative, the murdered man. Within 4 days news of the murder was conveyed to Chrysogonus, a freedman and retainer of Sulla's, at Volaterrae. This man, who had already acquired great wealth and influence out of the proceeds of confiscated property, formed a plot with the two Roscii, Magnus and Capito, for getting this property also into his hands. He therefore contrived, though the legal date for the closing of the proscription lists had passed, to get Roscius' name inserted in the list. The estates then became national property and were sold by auction, and as none dared to outbid Sulla's pampered favourite, Chrysogonus, the latter bought for 2,000 sesterces (about £16) property said to be worth 6,000,000 sesterces

(£50,000). Three of the farms were given to Capito as a bribe; the ten remaining, with all the personal effects, were seized by Chrysogonus through Magnus, who acted as his bailiff. The latter turned the young Sextus out of house and home and began to give away, sell, and appropriate, the household effects. A deputation of Amerian town-councillors, resenting this bare-faced robbery, endeavoured to wait upon Sulla to protest but were out-manoeuvred by Capito and Chrysogonus and had to return unsuccessful. Feeling insecure in the enjoyment of their ill-gotten gains and dreading the possibility of their being dispossessed by some future political upheaval, the conspirators determined to get rid of the rightful heir by another and an even more dastardly device. They tried to murder the man they had already wronged, but Sextus took refuge in Rome with Caecilia (a lady of good birth and a great friend of his father), with whom he appeared to be safe. Thereupon they determined to accuse him of having murdered his own father. It seems that father and son were, in some respects, out of sympathy, the former being a man of the world and fond of good society, while the latter was somewhat rustic in his manners, and perhaps not a *persona grata* in the fashionable circles in which his aristocratic father moved. The witnesses most cognisant of the murder were two slaves who, having passed along with the property into the hands of Chrysogonus could not, by a legal technicality, be cross-examined without their new owner's consent. The times, too, were unfavourable to the accused, as owing to the long interval of time since a case of murder had last been

tried, the strictest letter of the law was likely to be insisted on and no technical points overlooked. Again Chrysogonus was so powerful and so intimately associated with Sulla, that it was confidently believed that no advocate would be bold enough to reveal the shamefully corrupt sale or the details of the plot by which Sextus had been victimised. The counsel for the prosecution was one Erucius, a low-born and unscrupulous man of notoriously evil character, and the witnesses were bribed to give false evidence. But Sextus was not left quite naked to his enemies, for the nobles, feeling, no doubt, considerable resentment at the overbearing manners and undue influence of the upstart Chrysogonus, were present in court to give Sextus moral support. It is even suspected that Sulla himself was not entirely averse to his avaricious and unpopular henchman Chrysogonous meeting with a rebuff. But no really prominent advocate would take the risk of offending Sulla by defending Sextus, who had therefore to depend on Cicero, a young barrister at that time comparatively unknown. Perhaps it was a fortunate circumstance tor Sextus, for it is almost certain that no contemporary pleader could have made so brilliant a defence as that of the man who was soon to become the brightest exponent of forensic eloquence that Rome ever produced. At any rate we are told by Plutarch that Sextus was acquitted, though it is improbable that he ever regained his property.

The punishment for Parricide.

The punishment for parricide or the murder of a parent was, if we can believe the details supplied by

Roman jurists, intended to mark the horror with which so unnatural an offence was regarded. Cicero in cap. XXVI., §§ 71—72 describes how the guilty man was sewn up naked in a leather sack and cast into a running stream to drown. From another of his writings and from Justinian's Pandects we gather further particulars; that the parricide's head was bound up in a bag of wolf's skin, and that wooden sandals were bound on his feet—presumably to symbolise that he was unfit to breathe the air or touch the earth—after which he was kept in solitary confinement till the sack was ready. Then he was first scourged with scarlet rods, after which he was sewn into a leather sack into which were placed a dog, a cock, a viper and an ape, all of which, we must infer, conveyed to the Roman mind suggestions associated with unnatural or inhuman instincts. It is some satisfaction, however, to know that the penalty was rarely inflicted and only after a confession of guilt.

PRO SEX. ROSCIO AMERINO

I. Credo ego vos, iudices, mirari, quid sit, quod, 1
cum tot summi oratores hominesque nobilissimi se-
deant, ego potissimum surrexerim, qui neque aetate
neque ingenio neque auctoritate sim cum his, qui
sedeant, comparandus. Omnes hi, quos videtis adesse,
in hac causa iniuriam novo scelere conflatam putant
oportere defendi, defendere ipsi propter iniquitatem
temporum non audent. Ita fit, ut adsint propterea,
quod officium sequuntur, taceant autem idcirco, quia
periculum vitant. Quid ergo? audacissimus ego 2
ex omnibus? Minime. An tanto officiosior quam
ceteri? Ne istius quidem laudis ita sum cupidus, ut
aliis eam praereptam velim. Quae me igitur res
praeter ceteros impulit, ut causam Sex. Rosci
reciperem? Quia, si quis istorum dixisset, quos
videtis adesse, in quibus summa auctoritas est atque
amplitudo, si verbum de re publica fecisset, id quod
in hac causa fieri necesse est, multo plura dixisse,
quam dixisset, putaretur; ego autem si omnia, quae 3
dicenda sunt, libere dixero, nequaquam tamen simi-
liter oratio mea exire atque in volgus emanare

poterit; deinde quod ceterorum neque dictum obscu-
rum potest esse propter nobilitatem et amplitudinem
neque temere dicto concedi propter aetatem et
prudentiam; ego si quid liberius dixero, vel occultum
esse, propterea quod nondum ad rem publicam
accessi, vel ignosci adulescentiae poterit; tametsi
non modo ignoscendi ratio, verum etiam cognoscendi
4 consuetudo iam de civitate sublata est. Accedit illa
quoque causa, quod a ceteris forsitan ita petitum sit,
ut dicerent, ut utrumvis salvo officio facere se posse
arbitrarentur; a me autem ii contenderunt, qui apud
me et amicitia et beneficiis et dignitate plurimum
possunt, quorum ego nec benevolentiam erga me
ignorare nec auctoritatem aspernari nec voluntatem
5 neglegere debebam. II. His de causis ego huic
causae patronus exstiti non electus unus, qui maximo
ingenio, sed relictus ex omnibus, qui minimo periculo
possem dicere, neque ut satis firmo praesidio defensus
Sex. Roscius, verum uti ne omnino desertus esset.

Forsitan quaeratis, qui iste terror sit et quae
tanta formido, quae tot ac tales viros impediat, quo
minus pro capite et fortunis alterius, quem ad modum
consueverunt, causam velint dicere. Quod adhuc vos
ignorare non mirum est, propterea quod consulto ab
accusatoribus eius rei, quae conflavit hoc iudicium,
6 mentio facta non est. Quae res ea est? Bona patris
huiusce Sex. Rosci, quae sunt sexagiens, quae de viro
clarissimo et fortissimo, L. Sulla, quem honoris causa
nomino, duobus milibus nummum sese dicit emisse
adulescens vel potentissimus hoc tempore nostrae
civitatis, L. Cornelius Chrysogonus. Is a vobis,

iudices, hoc postulat, ut, quoniam in alienam pecuniam tam plenam atque praeclaram nullo iure invaserit, quoniamque ei pecuniae vita Sex. Rosci obstare atque officere videatur, deleatis ex animo suo suspicionem omnem metumque tollatis; sese hoc incolumi non arbitratur huius innocentis patrimonium tam amplum et copiosum posse obtinere, damnato et eiecto sperat se posse, quod adeptus est per scelus, id per luxuriam effundere atque consumere. Hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, ut ad hanc suam praedam tam nefariam adiutores vos profiteamini.

Si vobis aequa et honesta postulatio videtur, **7**
iudices, ego contra brevem postulationem adfero et, quo modo mihi persuadeo, aliquanto aequiorem. III. Primum a Chrysogono peto, ut pecunia fortunisque nostris contentus sit, sanguinem et vitam ne petat; deinde a vobis, iudices, ut audacium sceleri resistatis, innocentium calamitatem levetis et in causa Sex. Rosci periculum, quod in omnes intenditur, propulsetis. Quodsi aut causa criminis aut facti suspicio **8**
aut quaelibet denique vel minima res reperietur, quam ob rem videantur illi non nihil tamen in deferendo nomine secuti, postremo si praeter eam praedam, quam dixi, quicquam aliud causae inveneritis, non recusamus, quin illorum libidini Sex. Rosci vita dedatur. Sin aliud agitur nihil, nisi ut iis ne quid desit, quibus satis nihil est, si hoc solum hoc tempore pugnatur, ut ad illam opimam praeclaramque praedam damnatio Sex. Rosci velut cumulus accedat,

nonne cum multa indigna, tum vel hoc indignissimum est, vos idoneos habitos, per quorum sententias iusque iurandum id adsequantur, quod antea ipsi scelere et ferro adsequi consueverant? qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis propter severitatem, ab his hoc postulare homines sicarios atque gladiatores, non modo ut supplicia vitent, quae a vobis pro maleficiis suis metuere atque horrere debent, verum etiam ut spoliis ex hoc iudicio ornati auctique discedant?

9 IV. His de rebus tantis tamque atrocibus neque satis me commode dicere neque satis graviter conqueri neque satis libere vociferari posse intellego. Nam commoditati ingenium, gravitati aetas, libertati tempora sunt impedimento. Huc accedit summus timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit et vestra dignitas et vis adversariorum et Sex. Rosci pericula. Quapropter vos oro atque obsecro, iudices, ut attente
10 bonaque cum venia verba mea audiatis. Fide sapientiaque vestra fretus plus oneris sustuli, quam ferre me posse intellego. Hoc onus si vos aliqua ex parte adlevabitis, feram, ut potero, studio et industria, iudices; sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar, tamen animo non deficiam et id, quod suscepi, quoad potero, perferam. Quod si perferre non potero, opprimi me onere officii malo quam id, quod mihi cum fide semel impositum est, aut propter perfidiam abicere aut propter infirmitatem animi deponere.

11 Te quoque magno opere, M. Fanni, quaeso, ut, qualem te iam antea populo Romano praebuisti, cum

huic eidem quaestioni iudex praeesses, talem te et nobis et rei publicae hoc tempore impertias. V. Quanta multitudo hominum convenerit ad hoc iudicium, vides; quae sit omnium mortalium exspectatio, quae cupiditas, ut acria ac severa iudicia fiant, intellegis. Longo intervallo iudicium inter sicarios hoc primum committitur, cum interea caedes indignissimae maximaeque factae sunt; omnes hanc quaestionem te praetore manifestis maleficiis cotidianoque sanguini *remedium esse* sperant futuram.

Qua vociferatione in ceteris iudiciis accusatores **12**
uti consueverunt, ea nos hoc tempore utimur, qui causam dicimus. Petimus abs te, M. Fanni, a vobisque, iudices, ut quam acerrime maleficia vindicetis, ut quam fortissime hominibus audacissimis resistatis, ut hoc cogitetis, nisi in hac causa, qui vester animus sit, ostendetis, eo prorumpere hominum cupiditatem et scelus et audaciam, ut non modo clam, verum etiam hic in foro ante tribunal tuum, M. Fanni, ante pedes vestros, iudices, inter ipsa subsellia caedes futurae
sint. Etenim quid aliud hoc iudicio temptatur, nisi **13**
ut id fieri liceat? Accusant ii, qui in fortunas huius invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui praeter calamitatem nihil reliquerunt; accusant ii, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Rosci bono fuit, causam dicit is, cui non modo luctum mors patris attulit, verum etiam egestatem; accusant ii, qui hunc ipsum iugulare summe cupierunt, causam dicit is, qui etiam ad hoc ipsum iudicium cum praesidio venit, ne hic ibidem ante oculos vestros trucidetur; denique accusant ii, quos populus poscit, causam dicit is, qui unus relictus ex illorum nefaria

14 caede restat. Atque ut facilius intellegere possitis,
iudices, ea, quae facta sunt, indigniora esse, quam
haec sunt, quae dicimus, ab initio res quem ad
modum gesta sit, vobis exponemus, quo facilius et
huius hominis innocentissimi miserias et illorum auda-
ciam cognoscere possitis et rei publicae calamitatem.

15 VI. Sex. Roscius, pater huiusce, municeps Ameri-
nus fuit, cum genere et nobilitate et pecunia non
modo sui municipii, verum etiam eius vicinitatis facile
primus, tum gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum
nobilissimorum. Nam cum Metellis, Serviliis, Sci-
pionibus erat ei non modo hospitium, verum etiam
domesticus usus et consuetudo, quas, ut aequum est,
familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino.
Itaque ex omnibus suis commodis hoc solum filio
reliquit; nam patrimonium domestici praedones vi
ereptum possident, fama et vita innocentis ab hospiti-
16 bus amicisque paternis defenditur. Hic cum omni
tempore nobilitatis fautor fuisset, tum hoc tumultu
proximo, cum omnium nobilium dignitas et salus in
discrimen veniret, praeter ceteros in ea vicinitate eam
partem causamque opera, studio, auctoritate defendit.
Etenim rectum putabat pro eorum honestate se
pugnare, propter quos ipse honestissimus inter suos
numerabatur. Posteaquam victoria constituta est
ab armisque recessimus, cum proscriberentur homines
atque ex omni regione caperentur ii, qui adversarii
fuisse putabantur, erat ille Romae frequens atque in
foro et in ore omnium cotidie versabatur, magis ut
exsultare victoria nobilitatis videretur quam timere,
ne quid ex ea calamitatis sibi accideret.

Erant ei veteres inimicitiae cum duobus Rosciis **17**
Amerinis, quorum alterum sedere in accusatorum subselliis video, alterum tria huiusce praedia possidere audio; quas inimicitias si tam cavere potuisset, quam metuere solebat, viveret. Neque enim, iudices, iniuria metuebat. Nam duo isti sunt T. Roscii (quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste, qui adest, Magnus vocatur) homines huius modi: alter plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, quique ante hanc pugnam tiro esset, quod sciam, facile ipsum magistrum scelere audaciaque superavit.
VII. Nam cum hic Sex. Roscius esset Ameriae, Titus **18**
autem iste Roscius Romae, cum hic [filius] assiduus in praediis esset cumque se voluntate patris rei familiari vitaeque rusticae dedisset, iste autem frequens Romae esset, occiditur ad balneas Pallacinas rediens a cena Sex. Roscius. Spero ex hoc ipso non esse obscurum, ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat; verum id, quod adhuc est suspiciosum, nisi perspicuum res ipsa fecerit, hunc adfinem culpae iudicatote.

Occiso Sex. Roscio primus Ameriam nuntiat **19**
Mallius Glaucia quidam, homo tenuis, libertinus, cliens et familiaris istius T. Rosci, et nuntiat domum non filii, sed T. Capitonis inimici; et cum post horam primam noctis occisus esset, primo diluculo nuntius hic Ameriam venit; decem horis nocturnis sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cisiis pervolavit, non modo ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus adferret, sed etiam cruorem inimici quam recentissimum

telumque paulo ante e corpore extractum ostenderet.
20 Quadriduo, quo haec gesta sunt, res ad Chrysogonum in castra L. Sullae Volaterras defertur; magnitudo pecuniae demonstratur; bonitas praediorum (nam fundos decem et tres reliquit, qui Tiberim fere omnes tangunt), huius inopia et solitudo commemoratur; demonstrant, cum pater huiusce Sex. Roscius, homo tam splendidus et gratiosus, nullo negotio sit occisus, perfacile hunc hominem incautum et rusticum et Romae ignotum de medio tolli posse; ad eam rem operam suam pollicentur. Ne diutius teneam, iudices,
21 societas coitur. VIII. Cum nulla iam proscriptionis mentio fieret, cum etiam qui antea metuerant redirent ac iam defunctos sese periculis arbitrarentur, *nomen refertur in tabulas Sex. Rosci*, hominis studiosissimi nobilitatis; *bona veneunt*; manceps fit Chrysogonus; tria praedia vel nobilissima Capitoni propria traduntur, quae hodie possidet; in reliquas omnes fortunas iste T. Roscius nomine Chrysogoni, quem ad modum ipse dicit, impetum facit. [Haec bona *sexagiens HS* emuntur duobus milibus nummum.] Haec omnia, iudices, imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certo scio.
22 Neque enim mirum, cum eodem tempore et ea, quae praeterita sunt, *sanet* et ea, quae videntur instare, praeparet, cum et pacis constituendae rationem et belli gerendi potestatem solus habeat, cum omnes in unum spectent, unus omnia gubernet, cum tot tantisque negotiis distentus sit, ut respirare libere non possit, si aliquid non animadvertat, cum praesertim tam multi occupationem eius observent tempusque aucupentur, ut, simul atque ille despex-

erit, aliquid huiusce modi moliantur. Huc accedit, quod, quamvis ille felix sit, sicut est, tamen tanta felicitate nemo potest esse, in magna familia qui neminem neque servum neque libertum improbum habeat. Interea iste T. Roscius, vir optimus, procu- 23
rator Chrysogoni, Ameriam venit, in praedia huius invadit, hunc miserum, luctu perditum, qui nondum etiam omnia paterno funeri iusta solvisset, nudum eicit domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem, iudices, exturbat, ipse amplissimae pecuniae fit dominus. Qui in sua re fuisset egentissimus, erat, ut fit, insolens in aliena; multa palam domum suam auferebat, plura clam de medio removebat, non pauca suis adiutoribus large effuseque donabat, reliqua constituta auctione vendebat.

IX. Quod Amerinis usque eo visum est indignum, 24
ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret. Etenim multa simul ante oculos versabantur, mors hominis florentissimi Sex. Rosci crudelissima, filii autem eius egestas indignissima, cui de tanto patrimonio praedo iste nefarius ne iter quidem ad sepulcrum patrium reliquisset, bonorum emptio flagitiosa, possessio, furta, rapinae, donationes. Nemo erat, qui non ardere illa omnia mallet quam videre in Sex. Rosci, viri optimi atque honestissimi, bonis iactantem se ac dominantem T. Roscium. Itaque decurionum decretum statim 25
fit, ut decem primi proficiscantur ad L. Sullam doceantque eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, conquerantur de istorum scelere et iniuriis, orent, ut et illius mortui famam et filii innocentis fortunas conservatas velit. Atque ipsum decretum, quaeso,

cognoscite. DECRETUM DECURIONUM. Legati in castra veniunt. Intellegitur, iudices, id quod iam ante dixi, imprudente L. Sulla scelera haec et flagitia fieri. Nam statim Chrysogonus et ipse ad eos accedit et homines nobiles adlegat *ab* iis qui peterent, ne ad Sullam adirent, et omnia Chrysogonum, quae vellent,
26 esse facturum pollicerentur. Usque adeo autem ille pertimuerat, ut mori mallet quam de his rebus Sullam doceri. Homines antiqui, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, cum ille confirmaret sese nomen Sex. Rosci de tabulis exempturum, praedia vacua filio traditurum, cumque id ita futurum T. Roscius Capito, qui in decem legatis erat, adpromitteret, crediderunt; Ameriam re inorata reverterunt. Ac primo rem differre cotidie ac procrastinare isti coeperunt, deinde aliquanto insolentius nihil agere atque deludere, postremo, id quod facile intellectum est, insidias vitae huiusce Sex. Rosci parare neque sese arbitrari posse diutius alienam pecuniam domino incolumi obtinere.
27 X. Quod hic simul atque sensit, de amicorum cognatorumque sententia Romam confugit et sese ad Caeciliam, Nepotis *sororem*, *Balearici* filiam, quam honoris causa nomino, contulit, qua pater usus erat plurimum; in qua muliere, iudices, etiam nunc, id quod omnes semper existimaverunt, quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent. Ea Sex. Roscium inopem, eiectum domo atque expulsum ex suis bonis, fugientem latronum tela et minas recepit domum hospitique oppresso iam desperatoque ab omnibus opitulata est. Eius virtute, fide, diligentia factum est, ut hic potius vivus in reos quam occisus in proscriptos referretur.

Nam postquam isti intellexerunt summa diligentia **28**
vitam Sex. Rosci custodiri neque sibi ullam caedis faciendae potestatem dari, consilium ceperunt plenum sceleris et audaciae, ut nomen huius de parricidio deferrent, ut ad eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent, qui de ea re posset dicere aliquid, in qua re nulla subesset suspicio, denique ut, quoniam crimine non poterant, tempore ipso pugnarent. Ita loqui homines: 'quod iudicia tam diu facta non essent, condemnari eum oportere, qui primus in iudicium adductus esset; huic autem patronos propter Chrysogoni gratiam defuturos; de bonorum venditione et de ista societate verbum esse facturum neminem; ipso nomine parricidii et atrocitate criminis fore, ut hic nullo negotio tolleretur, cum ab nullo defensus
esset.' Hoc consilio atque adeo hac amentia impulsi, **29**
quem ipsi, cum cuperent, non potuerunt occidere, eum iugulandum vobis tradiderunt.

XI. Quid primum querar aut unde potissimum, iudices, ordiar aut quod aut a quibus auxilium petam? deorumne immortalium, populine Romani, vestramne, qui summam potestatem habetis hoc tempore, fidem
implorem? Pater occisus nefarie, domus obsessa ab **30**
inimicis, bona adempta, possessa, direpta, filii vita infesta, saepe ferro atque insidiis adpetita. Quid ab his tot maleficiis sceleris abesse videtur? Tamen haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, crimen incredibile confingunt, testes in hunc et accusatores huiusce pecunia comparant; hanc condicionem misero ferunt, ut optet, utrum malit cervices T. Roscio dare an insutus in culleum per summum dedecus vitam

amittere. Patronos huic defuturos putaverunt; desunt; qui libere dicat, qui cum fide defendat, id quod in hac causa satis est, non deest profecto,
31 iudices. Et forsitan in suscipienda causa temere impulsus adulescentia fecerim; quoniam quidem semel suscepi, licet hercules undique omnes immineant terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo. Certum est deliberatumque, quae ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia non modo dicere, verum etiam libenter, audacter libereque dicere; nulla res tanta exsistet, iudices, ut possit vim mihi
32 maiorem adhibere metus quam fides. Etenim quis tam dissoluto animo est, qui haec cum videat, tacere ac neglegere possit? Patrem meum, cum proscriptus non esset, iugulastis, occisum in proscriptorum numerum rettulistis, me domo mea per vim expulistis, patrimonium meum possidetis. Quid vultis amplius? etiamne ad subsellia cum ferro atque telis venistis, ut hic aut iuguletis aut condemnetis Sex. Roscium?

33 XII. Hominem longe audacissimum nuper habuimus in civitate C. Fimbriam et, quod inter omnes constat, nisi inter eos, qui ipsi quoque insaniunt, insanissimum. Is cum curasset, in funere C. Mari ut Q. Scaevola vulneraretur, vir sanctissimus atque ornatissimus nostrae civitatis, de cuius laude neque hic locus est ut multa dicantur neque plura tamen dici possunt, quam populus Romanus memoria retinet, diem Scaevolae dixit, posteaquam comperit eum posse vivere. Cum ab eo quaereretur, quid tandem accusaturus esset eum, quem pro dignitate ne laudare quidem quisquam satis commode posset, aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus,

respondisse: ‘quod non totum telum corpore recepisset.’
Quo populus Romanus nihil vidit indignius nisi eius-
dem viri mortem, quae tantum potuit, ut omnes
occisus perdiderit et adflixerit ; quos quia servare per
compositionem volebat, ipse ab iis interemptus est.
Estne hoc illi dicto atque facto Fimbriano similli- **34**
mum ? Accusatis Sex. Roscium. Quid ita ? Quia de
manibus vestris effugit, quia se occidi passus non est.
Illud, quia in Scaevola factum est, magis indignum
videtur, hoc,quia fit a Chrysogono,num est ferendum?
Nam per deos immortales ! quid est in hac causa quod
defensionis indigeat? qui locus ingenium patroni requi-
rit aut oratoris eloquentiam magno opere desiderat?
Totam causam, iudices, explicemus atque ante oculos
expositam consideremus; ita facillime, quae res totum
iudicium contineat, et quibus de rebus nos dicere
oporteat, et quid vos sequi conveniat, intellegetis.

XIII. Tres sunt res, quantum ego existimare pos- **35**
sum, quae obstent hoc tempore Sex. Roscio, crimen
adversariorum et audacia et potentia. Criminis con-
fictionem accusator Erucius suscepit, audaciae partes
Roscii sibi poposcerunt, Chrysogonus autem, [is qui
plurimum potest,] potentia pugnat. De hisce omnibus
rebus me dicere oportere intellego. Quid igitur est ? **36**
Non eodem modo de omnibus, ideo quod prima illa
res ad meum officium pertinet, duas autem reliquas
vobis populus Romanus imposuit ; ego crimen oportet
diluam, vos et audaciae resistere et hominum eius
modi perniciosam atque intolerandam potentiam
primo quoque tempore exstinguere atque opprimere
debetis.

37 Occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur. Scelestum, di immortales, ac nefarium facinus atque eius modi, quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur! Etenim si, id quod praeclare a sapientibus dicitur, vultu saepe laeditur pietas, quod supplicium satis acre reperietur in eum, qui mortem obtulerit parenti? pro quo mori ipsum, si res postularet,
38 iura divina atque humana cogebant. In hoc tanto, tam atroci, tam singulari maleficio, quod ita raro exstitit, ut, si quando auditum sit, portenti ac prodigii simile numeretur, quibus tandem, C. Eruci, argumentis accusatorem censes uti oportere? nonne et audaciam eius, qui in crimen vocetur, singularem ostendere et mores feros immanemque naturam et vitam vitiis flagitiisque omnibus deditam, denique omnia ad perniciem profligata atque perdita? Quorum tu nihil in Sex. Roscium ne obiciendi quidem causa contulisti.

39 XIV. Patrem occidit Sex. Roscius. Qui homo? adulescentulus corruptus et ab hominibus nequam inductus? Annos natus maior quadraginta. Vetus videlicet sicarius, homo audax et saepe in caede versatus. At hoc ab accusatore ne dici quidem audistis. Luxuries igitur hominem nimirum et aeris alieni magnitudo et indomitae animi cupiditates ad hoc scelus impulerunt. De luxurie purgavit Erucius, cum dixit hunc ne in convivio quidem ullo fere interfuisse. Nihil autem umquam debuit. Cupiditates porro quae possunt esse in eo, qui, ut ipse accusator obiecit, ruri semper habitarit et in agro colendo vixerit? quae vita maxime disiuncta a cupiditate et cum officio coniuncta

est. Quae res igitur tantum istum furorem Sex. 40
Roscio obiecit ? ‘ Patri,’ inquit, ‘ non placebat.’ Patri
non placebat ? quam ob causam ? necesse est enim
eam quoque iustam et magnam et perspicuam fuisse.
Nam ut illud incredibile est, mortem oblatam esse
patri a filio sine plurimis et maximis causis, sic hoc
veri simile non est, odio fuisse parenti filium sine
causis multis et magnis et necessariis. Rursus igitur 41
eodem revertamur et quaeramus quae tanta vitia
fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret. At
perspicuum est nullum fuisse. Pater igitur amens,
qui odisset eum sine causa, quem procrearat ? At is
quidem fuit omnium constantissimus. Ergo illud iam
perspicuum profecto est, si neque amens pater neque
perditus filius fuerit, neque odii causam patri neque
sceleris filio fuisse.

XV. ‘ Nescio,’ inquit, ‘ quae causa odii fuerit; fuisse 42
odium intellego, quia antea, cum duos filios haberet,
illum alterum, qui mortuus est, secum omni tempore
volebat esse, hunc in praedia rustica relegarat.’
Quod Erucio accidebat in mala nugatoriaque accusa-
tione, idem mihi usu venit in causa optima. Ille quo
modo crimen commenticium confirmaret, non in-
veniebat, ego res tam leves qua ratione infirmem ac
diluam, reperire non possum. Quid ais, Eruci? tot
praedia, tam pulchra, tam fructuosa Sex. Roscius filio
suo relegationis ac supplicii gratia colenda ac tuenda
tradiderat ? Quid ? hoc patres familias, qui liberos 43
habent, praesertim homines illius ordinis ex muni-
cipiis rusticanis, nonne optatissimum sibi putant esse,
filios suos rei familiari maxime servire et in praediis

44 colendis operae plurimum studiique consumere? An
amandarat hunc sic, ut esset in agro ac tantum modo
aleretur ad villam, ut commodis omnibus careret?
Quid? si constat hunc non modo colendis praediis
praefuisse, sed certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum
esse, tamenne haec vita a te rusticana relegatio at-
que amandatio appellabitur? Vides, Eruci, quantum
distet argumentatio tua ab re ipsa atque a veritate.
Quod consuetudine patres faciunt, id quasi novum
reprehendis; quod benevolentia fit, id odio factum
criminaris; quod honoris causa pater filio suo con-
45 cessit, id eum supplicii causa fecisse dicis. Neque
haec tu non intellegis, sed usque eo, quid arguas, non
habes, ut non modo tibi contra nos dicendum putes,
verum etiam contra rerum naturam contraque con-
suetudinem hominum contraque opiniones omnium.

XVI. At enim, cum duos filios haberet, alterum a se
non dimittebat, alterum ruri esse patiebatur. Quaeso,
Eruci, ut hoc in bonam partem accipias; non enim
exprobrandi causa, sed commonendi gratia dicam.
46 Si tibi fortuna non dedit, ut patre certo nascerere,
ex quo intellegere posses, qui animus patrius in liberos
esset, at natura certe dedit, ut humanitatis non parum
haberes; eo accessit studium doctrinae, ut ne a litteris
quidem alienus esses. Ecquid tandem tibi videtur,
ut ad fabulas veniamus, senex ille Caecilianus minoris
facere Eutychum, filium rusticum, quam illum alte-
rum, Chaerestratum? (nam, ut opinor, hoc nomine
est) alterum in urbe secum honoris causa habere,
47 alterum rus supplicii causa relegasse? 'Quid ad istas
ineptias abis?' inquies. Quasi vero mihi difficile sit

quamvis multos nominatim proferre, ne longius abeam, vel tribules vel vicinos meos, qui suos liberos, quos plurimi faciunt, agricolas assiduos esse cupiunt. Verum homines notos sumere odiosum est, cum et illud incertum sit, velintne ii sese nominari, et nemo vobis magis notus futurus sit, quam est hic Eutychus, et certe ad rem nihil intersit, utrum hunc ego comicum adulescentem an aliquem ex agro Veiente nominem. Etenim haec conficta arbitror esse a poetis, ut effictos nostros mores in alienis personis expressamque imaginem vitae cotidianae videremus. Age nunc, refer animum sis ad veritatem et con- **48**
sidera, non modo in Umbria atque in ea vicinitate, sed in his veteribus municipiis quae studia a patribus familias maxime laudentur; iam profecto te intelleges inopia criminum summam laudem Sex. Roscio vitio et culpae dedisse. XVII. Ac non modo hoc patrum voluntate liberi faciunt, sed permultos et ego novi et, nisi me fallit animus, unus quisque vestrum, qui et ipsi incensi sunt studio, quod ad agrum colendum attinet, vitamque hanc rusticam, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, et honestissimam et suavissimam esse arbitrantur. Quid censes hunc ipsum Sex. **49**
Roscium quo studio et qua intellegentia esse in rusticis rebus? Ut ex his propinquis eius, hominibus honestissimis, audio, non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es quam hic in suo. Verum, ut opinor, quoniam ita Chrysogono videtur, qui huic nullum praedium reliquit, et artificium obliviscatur et studium deponat licebit. Quod tametsi miserum et indignum est, feret tamen aequo animo, iudices, si

per vos vitam et famam potest obtinere; hoc vero est, quod ferri non potest, si et in hanc calamitatem venit propter praediorum bonitatem et multitudinem et, quod ea studiose coluit, id erit ei maxime fraudi, ut parum miseriae sit, quod aliis coluit, non sibi, nisi etiam, quod omnino coluit, crimini fuerit.

50 XVIII. Ne tu, Eruci, accusator esses ridiculus, si illis temporibus natus esses, cum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent. Etenim qui praeesse agro colendo flagitium putes, profecto illum Atilium, quem sua manu spargentem semen, qui missi erant, convenerunt, hominem turpissimum atque inhonestissimum iudicares. At hercule maiores nostri longe aliter et de illo et de ceteris talibus viris existimabant, itaque ex minima tenuissimaque re publica maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt. Suos enim agros studiose colebant, non alienos cupide adpetebant; quibus rebus et agris et urbibus et nationibus rem publicam atque hoc imperium et populi Romani
51 nomen auxerunt. Neque ego haec eo profero, quo conferenda sint cum hisce, de quibus nunc quaerimus, sed ut illud intellegatur, cum apud maiores nostros summi viri clarissimique homines, qui omni tempore ad gubernacula rei publicae sedere debebant, tamen in agris quoque colendis aliquantum operae temporisque consumpserint, ignosci oportere ei homini, qui se fateatur esse rusticum, cum ruri assiduus semper vixerit, cum praesertim nihil esset, quod aut patri gratius aut sibi iucundius aut re vera honestius facere posset.

52 Odium igitur acerrimum patris in filium ex hoc,

opinor, ostenditur, Eruci, quod hunc ruri esse patiebatur. Numquid est aliud ? ‘ Immo vero,’ inquit, ‘ est ; nam istum exheredare in animo habebat.’ Audio ; nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat ; nam illa, opinor, tu quoque concedis levia esse atque inepta : ‘ Convivia cum patre non inibat.’ Quippe, qui ne in oppidum quidem nisi perraro veniret. ‘ Domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat.’ Nec mirum, qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset. XIX. Verum haec tu quoque intellegis esse nugatoria ; illud, quod coepimus, videamus, quo certius argumentum odii reperiri nullo modo potest.
‘ Exheredare pater filium cogitabat.’ Mitto quaerere, **53**
qua de causa ; quaero, qui scias ; tametsi te dicere atque enumerare causas omnes oportebat, et id erat certi accusatoris officium, qui tanti sceleris argueret, explicare omnia vitia ac peccata filii, quibus incensus parens potuerit animum inducere, ut naturam ipsam vinceret, ut amorem illum penitus insitum eiceret ex animo, ut denique patrem esse sese oblivisceretur ; quae sine magnis huiusce peccatis accidere potuisse
non arbitror. Verum concedo tibi, ut ea praetereas, **54**
quae cum taces, nulla esse concedis ; illud quidem, voluisse exheredare, certe tu planum facere debes. Quid ergo adfers, quare id factum putemus ? Vere nihil potes dicere ; finge aliquid saltem commode, ut ne plane videaris id facere, quod aperte facis, huius miseri fortunis et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere. Exheredare filium voluit. Quam ob causam ? ‘ Nescio.’ Exheredavitne ? ‘ Non.’ Quis prohibuit ? ‘ Cogitabat.’ Cogitabat ? cui dixit ? ‘ Nemini.’

Quid est aliud iudicio ac legibus ac maiestate vestra
abuti ad quaestum atque ad libidinem, nisi hoc modo
accusare atque id obicere, quod planum facere non
55 modo non possis, verum ne coneris quidem? Nemo
nostrum est, Eruci, quin sciat tibi inimicitias cum
Sex. Roscio nullas esse; vident omnes, qua de causa
huic inimicus venias; sciunt huiusce pecunia te
adductum esse. Quid ergo est? Ita tamen quaes-
tus te cupidum esse oportebat, ut horum existima-
tionem et legem Remmiam putares aliquid valere
oportere.

XX. Accusatores multos esse in civitate utile est,
ut metu contineatur audacia; verum tamen hoc ita
est utile, ut ne plane illudamur ab accusatoribus.
Innocens est quispiam, verum tamen, quamquam
abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret; tametsi
miserum est, tamen ei, qui hunc accuset, possim
aliquo modo ignoscere. Cum enim aliquid habeat,
quod possit criminose ac suspiciose dicere, aperte
56 ludificari et calumniari sciens non videatur. Quare
facile omnes patimur esse quam plurimos accusatores,
quod innocens, si accusatus sit, absolvi potest, nocens,
nisi accusatus fuerit, condemnari non potest; utilius
est autem absolvi innocentem quam nocentem causam
non dicere. Anseribus cibaria publice locantur, et
canes aluntur in Capitolio, ut significent, si fures
venerint. At fures internoscere non possunt, signifi-
cant tamen, si qui noctu in Capitolium venerunt, et,
quia id est suspiciosum, tametsi bestiae sunt, tamen
in eam partem potius peccant, quae est cautior.
Quodsi luce quoque canes latrent, cum deos saluta-

tum aliqui venerint, opinor, iis crura suffringantur, quod acres sint etiam tum, cum suspicio nulla sit. Simillima est accusatorum ratio. Alii vestrum an- **57**
seres sunt, qui tantum modo clamant, nocere non possunt, alii canes qui et latrare et mordere possunt. Cibaria vobis praeberi videmus; vos autem maxime debetis in eos impetum facere, qui merentur. Hoc populo gratissimum est. Deinde, si voletis, etiam tum, cum veri simile erit aliquem commisisse, [in suspicione] latratote; id quoque concèdi potest. Sin autem sic agetis, ut arguatis aliquem patrem occidisse neque dicere possitis, aut quare aut quo modo, ac tantum modo sine suspicione latrabitis, crura quidem vobis nemo suffringet, sed, si ego hos bene novi, litteram illam, cui vos usque eo inimici estis, ut etiam Kalendas omnes oderitis, ita vehementer ad caput adfigent, ut postea neminem alium nisi fortunas vestras accusare possitis.

XXI. Quid mihi ad defendendum dedisti, bone **58**
accusator? quid hisce autem ad suspicandum? 'Ne exheredaretur, veritus est.' Audio, sed qua de causa vereri debuerit, nemo dicit. 'Habebat pater in animo.' Planum fac. Nihil est; non, quicum deliberarit, quem certiorem fecerit, unde istud vobis suspicari in mentem venerit. Cum hoc modo accusas, Eruci, nonne hoc palam dicis: 'Ego quid acceperim, scio, quid dicam, nescio; unum illud spectavi, quod Chrysogonus aiebat, neminem isti patronum futurum; de bonorum emptione deque ea societate neminem esse qui verbum facere auderet hoc tempore'? Haec te opinio falsa in istam fraudem impulit; non

mehercules verbum fecisses, si tibi quemquam responsurum putasses.

59 Operae pretium erat, si animadvertistis, iudices, neglegentiam eius in accusando considerare. Credo, cum vidisset, qui homines in hisce subselliis sederent, quaesisse, num ille aut ille defensurus esset: de me ne suspicatum quidem esse, quod antea causam publicam nullam dixerim. Posteaquam invenit neminem eorum, qui possunt et solent, ita neglegens esse coepit, ut, cum in mentem veniret ei, resideret, deinde spatiaretur, nonnumquam etiam puerum vocaret, credo, cui cenam imperaret, prorsus ut vestro consessu et hoc conventu pro summa solitudine abutere-
60 tur. XXII. Peroravit aliquando, adsedit; surrexi ego. Respirare visus est, quod non alius potius diceret. Coepi dicere. Usque eo animadverti, iudices, eum iocari atque alias res agere, antequam Chrysogonum nominavi; quem simul atque attigi, statim homo se erexit, mirari visus est. Intellexi, quid eum pupugisset. Iterum ac tertio nominavi. Postea homines cursare ultro et citro non destiterunt, credo, qui Chrysogono nuntiarent esse aliquem in civitate, qui contra voluntatem eius dicere auderet; aliter causam agi, atque ille existimaret, aperiri bonorum emptionem, vexari pessime societatem, gratiam potentiamque eius neglegi, iudices diligenter attendere, populo rem
61 indignam videri. Quae quoniam te fefellerunt, Eruci, quoniamque vides versa esse omnia, causam pro Sex. Roscio, si non commode, at libere dici, quem dedi putabas, defendi intellegis, quos udituros sperabas, vides iudicare, restitue nobis aliquando veterem tuam

illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, confitere huc ea spe venisse, quod putares hic latrocinium, non iudicium futurum.

De parricidio causa dicitur; ratio ab accusatore reddita non est, quam ob causam patrem filius occi-
derit. Quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus **62**
peccatis, quae magis crebra et iam prope cotidiana sunt, vel maxime et primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, id Erucius in parricidio quaeri non putat oportere; in quo scelere, iudices, etiam cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, tamen non temere creditur, neque levi coniectura res penditur, neque testis incertus auditur, neque accusatoris ingenio res iudicatur. Cum multa antea commissa maleficia, cum vita hominis perditissima, tum singularis audacia ostendatur necesse est, neque audacia solum, sed summus furor atque amentia. Haec cum sint omnia, tamen exstent oportet expressa sceleris vestigia, ubi, qua ratione, per quos, quo tempore maleficium sit admissum. Quae nisi multa et manifesta sunt, profecto res tam scelesta, tam atrox, tam nefaria
credi non potest. Magna est enim vis humanitatis; **63**
multum valet communio sanguinis; reclamitat istius modi suspicionibus ipsa natura; portentum atque monstrum certissimum est esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut, propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privarit, cum etiam feras inter sese partus atque educatio et natura ipsa conciliet.

64 XXIII. Non ita multis ante annis aiunt T. Caelium quendam, Tarracinensem, hominem non obscurum, cum cenatus cubitum in idem conclave cum duobus adulescentibus filiis isset, inventum esse mane iugulatum. Cum neque servus quisquam reperiretur neque liber, ad quem ea suspicio pertineret, id aetatis autem duo filii propter cubantes ne sensisse quidem se dicerent, nomina filiorum de parricidio delata sunt. Quid poterat tam esse suspiciosum? neutrumne sensisse? ausum autem esse quemquam se in id conclave committere eo potissimum tempore, cum ibidem essent duo adulescentes filii, qui et sentire et defendere facile possent? Erat porro nemo, in quem ea
65 suspicio conveniret. Tamen, cum planum iudicibus esset factum aperto ostio dormientes eos repertos esse, iudicio absoluti adulescentes et suspicione omni liberati sunt. Nemo enim putabat quemquam esse, qui, cum omnia divina atque humana iura scelere nefario polluisset, somnum statim capere potuisset, propterea quod, qui tantum facinus commiserunt, non modo sine cura quiescere, sed ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt.

66 XXIV. Videtisne, quos nobis poetae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causa supplicium de matre sumpsisse, cum praesertim deorum immortalium iussis atque oraculis id fecisse dicantur, tamen ut eos agitent Furiae neque consistere umquam patiantur, quod ne pii quidem sine scelere esse potuerunt? Sic se res habet, iudices: magnam vim, magnam necessitatem, magnam possidet religionem paternus maternusque sanguis; ex quo si qua macula concepta est, non modo

elui non potest, verum usque eo permanat ad animum, ut summus furor atque amentia consequatur. Nolite 67
enim putare, quem ad modum in fabulis saepenumero videtis, eos, qui aliquid impie scelerateque commiserunt, agitari et perterreri Furiarum taedis ardentibus. Sua quemque fraus et suus terror maxime vexat, suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque adficit, suae malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent; hae sunt impiis assiduae domesticaeque Furiae, quae dies noctesque parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis repetant. Haec magnitudo maleficii facit, ut, 68
nisi paene manifestum parricidium proferatur, credibile non sit, nisi *sit* turpis adulescentia, nisi omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, nisi sumptus effusi cum probro atque dedecore, nisi prorupta audacia, nisi tanta temeritas, ut non procul abhorreat ab insania. Accedat huc oportet odium parentis, animadversionis paternae metus, amici improbi, servi conscii, tempus idoneum, locus opportune captus ad eam rem; paene dicam, respersas manus sanguine paterno iudices videant oportet, si tantum facinus, tam immane, tam acerbum credituri sunt. Quare hoc quo minus est 69
credibile, nisi ostenditur, eo magis est, si convincitur, vindicandum.

XXV. Itaque cum multis ex rebus intellegi potest maiores nostros non modo armis plus quam ceteras nationes, verum etiam consilio sapientiaque potuisse, tum ex hac re vel maxime, quod in impios singulare supplicium invenerunt. Qua in re quantum prudentia praestiterint iis, qui apud ceteros sapientissimi fuisse dicuntur, considerate. Prudentissima civitas Athe- 70

niensium, dum ea rerum potita est, fuisse traditur; eius porro civitatis sapientissimum Solonem dicunt fuisse, eum qui leges, quibus hodie quoque utuntur, scripsit. Is cum interrogaretur, cur nullum supplicium constituisset in eum, qui parentem necasset, respondit se id neminem facturum putasse. Sapienter fecisse dicitur, cum de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea commissum non erat, ne non tam prohibere quam admonere videretur. Quanto nostri maiores sapientius! qui cum intellegerent nihil esse tam sanctum, quod non aliquando violaret audacia, supplicium in parricidas singulare excogitaverunt, ut, quos natura ipsa retinere in officio non potuisset, magnitudine poenae a maleficio summoverentur. Insui voluerunt in culleum vivos atque ita in flumen deici.

71 XXVI. O singularem sapientiam, iudices! Nonne videntur hunc hominem ex rerum natura sustulisse et eripuisse, cui repente caelum, solem, aquam terramque ademerint, ut, qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, careret iis rebus omnibus, ex quibus omnia nata esse dicuntur? Noluerunt feris corpus obicere, ne bestiis quoque, quae tantum scelus attigissent, immanioribus uteremur; non sic nudos in flumen deicere, ne, cum delati essent in mare, ipsum polluerent, quo cetera, quae violata sunt, expiari putantur; denique nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, cuius
72 partem ullam reliquerint. Etenim quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis, terra mortuis, mare fluctuantibus, litus eiectis? Ita vivunt, dum possunt, ut ducere animam de caelo non queant, ita moriuntur, ut eorum ossa terra non tangat, ita iactantur fluctibus,

ut numquam adluantur, ita postremo eiciuntur, ut ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant. Tanti maleficii crimen, cui maleficio tam insigne supplicium est constitutum, probare te, Eruci, censes posse talibus viris, si ne causam quidem maleficii protuleris? Si hunc apud bonorum emptores ipsos accusares eique iudicio Chrysogonus praeesset, tamen diligentius paratiusque venisses. Utrum, quid agatur, non vides, **73**
an apud quos agatur? Agitur de parricidio, quod sine multis causis suscipi non potest; apud homines autem prudentissimos agitur, qui intellegunt neminem ne minimum quidem maleficium sine causa admittere.

XXVII. Esto, causam proferre non potes. Tametsi statim vicisse debeo, tamen de meo iure decedam et tibi, quod in alia causa non concederem, in hac concedam fretus huius innocentia. Non quaero abs te, quare patrem Sex. Roscius occiderit, quaero, quo modo occiderit. Ita quaero abs te, C. Eruci, quo modo, et sic tecum agam, ut meo loco vel respondendi vel interpellandi tibi potestatem faciam vel etiam, si quid voles, interrogandi. Quo modo occidit? ipse **74**
percussit an aliis occidendum dedit? Si ipsum arguis, Romae non fuit; si per alios fecisse dicis, quaero, servosne an liberos? *Si liberos*, quos homines? indidemne Ameria an hosce ex urbe sicarios? Si Ameria, qui sunt ii? cur non nominantur? si Roma, unde eos noverat Roscius, qui Romam multis annis non venit neque umquam plus triduo fuit? ubi eos convenit? qui collocutus est? quo modo persuasit? Pretium dedit; cui dedit? per quem dedit? unde aut quantum dedit? Nonne his vesti-

giis ad caput maleficii perveniri solet? Et simul tibi
in mentem veniat facito, quem ad modum vitam
huiusce depinxeris; hunc hominem ferum atque
agrestem fuisse, numquam cum homine quoquam
75 collocutum esse, numquam in oppido constitisse. Qua
in re praetereo illud, quod mihi maximo argumento
ad huius innocentiam poterat esse, in rusticis moribus,
in victu arido, in hac horrida incultaque vita istius
modi maleficia gigni non solere. Ut non omnem
frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis,
sic non omne facinus in omni vita nascitur. In urbe
luxuries creatur, ex luxurie exsistat avaritia necesse
est, ex avaritia erumpat audacia; inde omnia scelera
ac maleficia gignuntur: vita autem haec rustica,
quam tu agrestem vocas, parsimoniae, diligentiae,
iustitiae magistra est.

76 XXVIII. Verum haec missa facio; illud quaero, is homo, qui, ut tute dicis, numquam inter homines fuerit, per quos homines hoc tantum facinus, tam occultum, absens praesertim, conficere potuerit. Multa sunt falsa, iudices, quae tamen argui suspiciose possunt; in his rebus si suspicio reperta erit, culpam inesse concedam. Romae Sex. Roscius occiditur, cum in agro Amerino esset filius. Litteras, credo, misit alicui sicario, qui Romae noverat neminem. Arcessivit aliquem. Quem aut quando? Nuntium misit. Quem aut ad quem? Pretio, gratia, spe, promissis induxit aliquem. Nihil horum ne confingi quidem potest; et tamen causa de parricidio dicitur.

77 Reliquum est, ut per servos id admiserit. O, di immortales, rem miseram et calamitosam, quod in

tali crimine, quod innocentibus saluti solet esse, ut servos in quaestionem polliceantur, id Sex. Roscio facere non licet! Vos, qui hunc accusatis, omnes eius servos habetis; unus puer victus cotidiani minister ex tanta familia Sex. Roscio relictus non est. Te nunc appello, P. Scipio, te, M. Metelle; vobis advocatis, vobis agentibus aliquotiens duos servos paternos in quaestionem ab adversariis Sex. Roscius postulavit; meministisne T. Roscium recusare? Quid? ii servi ubi sunt? Chrysogonum, iudices, sectantur; apud eum sunt in honore et in pretio. Etiam nunc, ut ex iis quaeratur, ego postulo, hic orat atque obsecrat.
Quid facitis? cur recusatis? Dubitate etiam nunc, **78**
iudices, si potestis, a quo sit Sex. Roscius occisus, ab eone, qui propter illius mortem in egestate et in insidiis versatur, cui ne quaerendi quidem de morte patris potestas permittitur, an ab iis, qui quaestionem fugitant, bona possident, in caede atque ex caede vivunt. Omnia, iudices, in hac causa sunt misera atque indigna; tamen hoc nihil neque acerbius neque iniquius proferri potest: mortis paternae de servis paternis quaestionem habere filio non licet! Ne tam diu quidem dominus erit in suos, dum ex iis de patris morte quaeratur? Veniam, neque ita multo post, ad hunc locum; nam hoc totum ad Roscios pertinet, de quorum audacia tum me dicturum pollicitus sum, cum Eruci crimina diluissem.

XXIX. Nunc, Eruci, ad te venio. Conveniat mihi **79**
tecum necesse est, si ad hunc maleficium istud pertinet, aut ipsum sua manu fecisse, id quod negas, aut per aliquos liberos aut servos. Liberosne? quos neque

ut convenire potuerit neque qua ratione inducere neque ubi neque per quos neque qua spe aut quo pretio, potes ostendere. Ego contra ostendo non modo nihil eorum fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere, quod neque Romae multis annis fuerit neque de praediis umquam temere discesserit. Restare tibi videbatur servorum nomen, quo quasi in portum reiectus a ceteris suspicionibus confugere posses; ubi scopulum offendis eius modi, ut non modo ab hoc crimen resilire videas, verum omnem suspicionem in vosmet ipsos recidere intel-
80 legas. Quid ergo est? quo tandem accusator inopia argumentorum confugit? 'Eius modi tempus erat,' inquit, 'ut homines vulgo impune occiderentur; quare hoc tu propter multitudinem sicariorum nullo negotio facere potuisti.' Interdum mihi videris, Eruci, una mercede duas res assequi velle, nos iudicio perfundere, accusare autem eos ipsos, a quibus mercedem accepisti. Quid ais? vulgo occidebantur? Per quos et a quibus? Nonne cogitas te a sectoribus huc adductum esse? Quid postea? Nescimus per ista tempora eosdem fere sectores fuisse collorum et
81 bonorum? Ii denique, qui tum armati dies noctesque concursabant, qui Romae erant assidui, qui omni tempore in praeda et in sanguine versabantur, Sex. Roscio temporis illius acerbitatem iniquitatemque obicient et illam sicariorum multitudinem, in qua ipsi duces ac principes erant, huic crimini putabunt fore? qui non modo Romae non fuit, sed omnino, quid Romae ageretur, nescivit, propterea quod ruri assiduus, quem ad modum tute confiteris, fuit.

Vereor, ne aut molestus sim vobis, iudices, aut **82** ne ingeniis vestris videar diffidere, si de tam perspicuis rebus diutius disseram. Eruci criminatio tota, ut arbitror, dissoluta est; nisi forte exspectatis, ut illa diluam, quae de peculatu ac de eius modi rebus commenticiis inaudita nobis ante hoc tempus ac nova obiecit; quae mihi iste visus est ex aliqua oratione declamare, quam in alium reum commentaretur; ita neque ad crimen parricidii neque ad eum, qui causam dicit, pertinebant; de quibus quoniam verbo arguit, verbo satis est negare. Si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi quoque nos, ut in ipsa causa, paratiores reperiet, quam putabat.

XXX. Venio nunc eo, quo me non cupiditas ducit, **83** sed fides. Nam si mihi liberet accusare, accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere; quod certum est non facere, dum utrumvis licebit. Is enim mihi videtur amplissimus, qui sua virtute in altiorem locum pervenit, non qui ascendit per alterius incommodum et calamitatem. Desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quae sunt inania; quaeramus ibi maleficium, ubi et est et inveniri potest; iam intelleges, Eruci, certum crimen quam multis suspicionibus coarguatur, tametsi neque omnia dicam et leviter unum quidque tangam. Neque enim id facerem, nisi necesse esset, et id erit signi me invitum facere, quod non persequar longius, quam salus huius et mea fides postulabit.

Causam tu nullam reperiebas in Sex. Roscio; at **84** ego in T. Roscio reperio. Tecum enim mihi res est, T. Rosci, quoniam istic sedes ac te palam adversarium

esse profiteris. De Capitone post viderimus, si, quem ad modum paratum esse audio, testis prodierit; tum alias quoque suas palmas cognoscet, de quibus me ne audisse quidem suspicatur. L. Cassius ille, quem populus Romanus verissimum et sapientissimum iudicem putabat, identidem in causis quaerere solebat, 'cui bono' fuisset. Sic vita hominum est, ut ad maleficium nemo conetur sine spe atque
85 emolumento accedere. Hunc quaesitorem ac iudicem fugiebant atque horrebant ii, quibus periculum creabatur, ideo quod, tametsi veritatis erat amicus, tamen natura non tam propensus ad misericordiam quam implacatus ad severitatem videbatur. Ego, quamquam praeest huic quaestioni vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus, tamen facile me paterer vel illo ipso acerrimo iudice quaerente vel apud Cassianos iudices, quorum etiam nunc ii, quibus causa dicenda est, nomen ipsum
86 reformidant, pro Sex. Roscio dicere. XXXI. In hac enim causa cum viderent illos amplissimam pecuniam possidere, hunc in summa mendicitate esse, illud quidem non quaererent, cui bono fuisset, sed eo perspicuo crimen et suspicionem potius ad praedam adiungerent quam ad egestatem. Quid, si accedit eodem, ut tenuis antea fueris? quid, si ut avarus? quid, si ut audax? quid, si ut illius, qui occisus est, inimicissimus? num quaerenda causa, quae te ad tantum facinus adduxerit? Quid ergo horum negari potest? Tenuitas hominis eius modi est, ut dissimulari non queat atque eo magis eluceat, quo magis
87 occultatur. Avaritiam praefers, qui societatem

coieris de municipis cognatique fortunis cum alienissimo. Quam sis audax, ut alia obliviscar, hinc omnes intellegere potuerunt, quod ex tota societate, hoc est ex tot sicariis, solus tu inventus es, qui cum accusatoribus sederes atque os tuum non modo ostenderes, sed etiam offerres. Inimicitias tibi fuisse cum Sex. Roscio et magnas rei familiaris controversias concedas necesse est. Restat, iudices, ut hoc **88**
dubitemus, uter potius Sex. Roscium occiderit, is, ad quem morte eius divitiae venerint, an is, ad quem mendicitas, is, qui antea tenuis fuerit, an is, qui postea factus sit egentissimus, is, qui ardens avaritia feratur infestus in suos, an is, qui semper ita vixerit, ut quaestum nosset nullum, fructum autem eum solum, quem labore peperisset; is, qui omnium sectorum audacissimus sit, an is, qui propter fori iudiciorumque insolentiam non modo subsellia, verum etiam urbem ipsam reformidet, postremo, iudices, id quod ad rem mea sententia maxime pertinet, utrum inimicus potius an filius.

XXXII. Haec tu, Eruci, tot et tanta si nanctus **89**
esses in reo, quam diu diceres! quo te modo iactares! tempus hercule te citius quam oratio deficeret. Etenim in singulis rebus eius modi materies est, ut dies singulos possis consumere. Neque ego non possum; non enim tantum mihi derogo, tametsi nihil adrogo, ut te copiosius quam me putem posse dicere. Verum ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege adnumerer, te pugna Cannensis accusatorum sat bonum fecit. Multos caesos non ad Trasumennum lacum, sed ad Servilium vidimus.

90 Quis ibi non est vulneratus ferro Phrygio? Non necesse est omnes commemorare Curtios, Marios, denique † Mammeos, quos iam aetas a proeliis avocabat, postremo Priamum ipsum senem, Antistium, quem non modo aetas, sed etiam leges pugnare prohibebant. Iam quos nemo propter ignobilitatem nominat, sescenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant; qui omnes, quod ad me attinet, vellem viverent. Nihil enim mali est canes ibi quam plurimos esse, ubi permulti observandi
91 multaque servanda sunt. Verum, ut fit, multa saepe imprudentibus imperatoribus vis belli ac turba molitur. Dum is in aliis rebus erat occupatus, qui summam rerum administrabat, erant interea, qui suis vulneribus mederentur; qui, tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris omniaque miscebant; a quibus miror, ne quod iudiciorum esset vestigium, non subsellia quoque esse combusta; nam et accusatores et iudices sustulerunt. Hoc commodi est, quod ita vixerunt, ut testes omnes, si cuperent, interficere non possent; nam, dum hominum genus erit, qui accuset eos, non deerit; dum civitas erit, iudicia fient. Verum, ut coepi dicere, et Erucius, haec si haberet in causa, quae commemoravi, posset ea quamvis diu dicere, et ego, iudices, possum; sed in animo est, quem ad modum ante dixi, leviter transire ac tantum modo perstringere unam quamque rem, ut omnes intellegant me non studio accusare, sed officio defendere.

92 XXXIII. Video igitur causas esse permultas, quae istum impellerent; videamus nunc, ecquae facultas

suscipiendi maleficii fuerit. Ubi occisus est Sex. Roscius?—Romae.—Quid? tu, T. Rosci, ubi tunc eras? —Romae. Verum quid ad rem? et alii multi.—Quasi nunc id agatur, quis ex tanta multitudine occiderit, ac non hoc quaeratur, eum, qui Romae sit occisus, utrum veri similius sit ab eo esse occisum, qui assiduus eo tempore Romae fuerit, an ab eo, qui multis annis Romam omnino non accesserit. Age nunc **93**
ceteras quoque facultates consideremus. Erat tum multitudo sicariorum, id quod commemoravit Erucius, et homines impune occidebantur. Quid? ea multitudo quae erat? Opinor, aut eorum, qui in bonis erant occupati, aut eorum, qui ab iis conducebantur, ut aliquem occiderent. Si eos putas, qui alienum adpetebant, tu es in eo numero, qui nostra pecunia dives es; sin eos, quos qui leviore nomine appellant, percussores vocant, quaere, in cuius fide sint et clientela; mihi crede, aliquem de societate tua reperies; et, quicquid tu contra dixeris, id cum defensione nostra contendito; ita facillime causa Sex. Rosci cum tua conferetur. Dices: 'Quid postea, **94**
si Romae assiduus fui?' Respondebo: 'At ego omnino non fui.'—Fateor me sectorem esse, verum et alii multi.—At ego, ut tute arguis, agricola et rusticus. —Non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius.—At ego profecto, qui ne novi quidem quemquam sicarium, longe absum ab eius modi crimine. Permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur summam tibi facultatem fuisse maleficii suscipiendi; quae non modo idcirco praetereo, quod te ipsum non libenter accuso, verum eo magis etiam,

quod, si de illis caedibus velim commemorare, quae tum factae sunt ista eadem ratione, qua Sex. Roscius occisus est, vereor, ne ad plures oratio mea pertinere videatur.

95 XXXIV. Videamus nunc strictim, sicut cetera, quae post mortem Sex. Rosci abs te, T. Rosci, facta sunt; quae ita aperta et manifesta sunt, ut me dius fidius, iudices, invitus ea dicam. Vereor enim, cuicuimodi es, T. Rosci, ne ita hunc videar voluisse servare, ut tibi omnino non pepercerim. Cum hoc vereor et cupio tibi aliqua ex parte, quod salva fide possim, parcere, rursus immuto voluntatem meam; venit enim mihi in mentem oris tui. Tene, cum ceteri socii tui fugerent ac se occultarent, ut hoc iudicium non de illorum praeda, sed de huius maleficio fieri videretur, potissimum tibi partes istas depoposcisse, ut in iudicio versarere et sederes cum accusatore? Qua in re nihil aliud adsequeris, nisi ut ab omnibus mortalibus
96 audacia tua cognoscatur et impudentia. Occiso Sex. Roscio quis primus Ameriam nuntiat? Mallius Glaucia, quem iam antea nominavi, tuus cliens et familiaris. Quid attinuit eum potissimum nuntiare, quod, si nullum iam ante consilium de morte ac de bonis eius inieras nullamque societatem neque sceleris neque praemii cum homine ullo coieras, ad te minime omnium pertinebat?—Sua sponte Mallius nuntiat.—Quid, quaeso, eius intererat? An, cum Ameriam non huiusce rei causa venisset, casu accidit, ut id, quod Romae audierat, primus nuntiaret? Cuius rei causa venerat Ameriam? 'Non possum,' inquit, 'divinare.' Eo rem iam adducam, ut nihil divinatione

opus sit. Qua ratione T. Roscio Capitoni primum nuntiavit? Cum Ameriae Sex. Rosci domus, uxor liberique essent, cum tot propinqui cognatique optime convenientes, qua ratione factum est, ut iste tuus cliens, sceleris tui nuntius, T. Roscio Capitoni potissimum nuntiaret? Occisus est a cena rediens; **97**
nondum lucebat, cum Ameriae scitum est. Quid hic incredibilis cursus, quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Non quaero, quis percusserit; nihil est, Glaucia, quod metuas; non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti, non scrutor; nihil ad me arbitror pertinere; quoniam, cuius consilio occisus sit, invenio, cuius manu sit percussus, non laboro. Unum hoc sumo, quod mihi apertum tuum scelus resque manifesta dat: Ubi aut unde audivit Glaucia? qui tam cito scivit? Fac audisse statim; quae res eum nocte una tantum itineris contendere coegit? quae necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, si sua sponte iter Ameriam faceret, id temporis Roma proficisceretur, nullam partem noctis requiesceret?

XXXV. Etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argu- **98**
mentatio quaerenda aut coniectura capienda est? Nonne vobis haec, quae audistis, cernere oculis videmini, iudices? non illum miserum, ignarum casus sui, redeuntem a cena videtis, non positas insidias, non impetum repentinum? non versatur ante oculos vobis in caede Glaucia? non adest iste T. Roscius? non suis manibus in curru collocat Automedontem illum, sui sceleris acerbissimi nefariaeque victoriae nuntium? non orat, ut eam noctem pervigilet, ut honoris sui causa laboret, ut Capitoni quam primum nuntiet?

99 Quid erat, quod Capitonem primum scire voluerit? Nescio, nisi hoc video, Capitonem in his bonis esse socium; de tribus et decem fundis tres nobilissimos
100 fundos eum video possidere. Audio praeterea non hanc suspicionem nunc primum in Capitonem conferri; multas esse infames eius palmas, hanc primam esse tamen lemniscatam, quae Roma ei deferatur; nullum modum esse hominis occidendi, quo ille non aliquot occiderit, multos ferro, multos veneno; habeo etiam dicere, quem contra morem maiorum minorem annis LX de ponte in Tiberim deiecerit; quae, si prodierit atque adeo cum prodierit (scio enim proditurum esse),
101 audiet. Veniat modo, explicet suum volumen illud, quod ei planum facere possum Erucium conscripsisse; quod aiunt illum Sex. Roscio intentasse et minitatum esse se omnia illa pro testimonio esse dicturum. O praeclarum testem, iudices! o gravitatem dignam exspectatione! o vitam honestam atque eius modi, ut libentibus animis ad eius testimonium vestrum ius iurandum accommodetis! Profecto non tam perspicue nos istorum maleficia videremus, nisi ipsos caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia.

102 XXXVI. Alter ex ipsa caede volucrem nuntium Ameriam ad socium atque adeo magistrum suum misit, ut, si dissimulare omnes cuperent se scire, ad quem maleficium pertineret, tamen ipse apertum suum scelus ante omnium oculos poneret. Alter, si dis immortalibus placet, testimonium etiam in Sex. Roscium dicturus est; quasi vero id nunc agatur, utrum is quod dixerit credendum, ac non, quod fecerit, vindicandum sit. Itaque more maiorum comparatum est,

ut in minimis rebus homines amplissimi testimonium de sua re non dicerent. Africanus, qui suo cognomine 103
declarat tertiam partem orbis terrarum se subegisse, tamen, si sua res ageretur, testimonium non diceret; nam illud in talem virum non audeo dicere: Si diceret, non crederetur. Videte nunc, quam versa et mutata in peiorem partem sint omnia. Cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is, qui et sector est et sicarius, hoc est qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor atque possessor est et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cuius morte quaeritur. Quid tu, vir optume? ecquid habes quod 104
dicas? mihi ausculta: vide, ne tibi desis; tua quoque res permagna agitur. Multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti, unum stultissime, profecto tua sponte, non de Eruci sententia: nihil opus fuit te istic sedere; neque enim accusatore muto neque teste quisquam utitur eo, qui de accusatoris subsellio surgit. Huc accedit, quod paulo tamen occultior atque tectior vestra ista cupiditas esset. Nunc quid est, quod quisquam ex vobis audire desideret, cum, quae facitis, eius modi sint, ut ea dedita opera a nobis contra vosmet ipsos facere videamini?

XXXVII. Age nunc illa videamus, iudices, quae 105
statim consecuta sunt. Ad Volaterras in castra L. Sullae mors Sex. Rosci quadriduo, quo is occisus est, Chrysogono nuntiatur. Quaeritur etiam nunc, quis eum nuntium miserit? nonne perspicuum est eundem, qui Ameriam? Curat Chrysogonus, ut eius bona veneant statim; qui non norat hominem aut rem. At qui ei venit in mentem praedia concupiscere hominis

ignoti, quem omnino numquam viderat? Soletis, cum aliquid huiusce modi audistis, iudices, continuo dicere: 'Necesse est aliquem dixisse municipem aut
106 vicinum; ii plerumque indicant, per eos plerique produntur.' Hic nihil est, quod *suspiciosum* hoc *esse* putetis. Non enim ego ita disputabo: 'Veri simile est Roscios istam rem ad Chrysogonum detulisse; erat enim eis cum Chrysogono iam antea amicitia; nam cum multos veteres a maioribus Roscii patronos hospitesque haberent, omnes eos colere atque observare destiterunt ac se in Chrysogoni fidem et
107 clientelam contulerunt.' Haec possum omnia vere dicere, sed in hac causa coniectura nihil opus est; ipsos certo scio non negare ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo. Si eum, qui indicii *pretium* acceperit, oculis cerneti s, poteritisne dubitare, iudices, quis indicarit? Qui sunt igitur in istis bonis, quibus partem Chrysogonus dederit? Duo Roscii. Num quisnam praeterea? Nemo est, iudices. Num ergo dubium est, quin ii obtulerint hanc praedam Chrysogono, qui ab eo partem praedae tulerunt?

108 Age nunc ex ipsius Chrysogoni iudicio Rosciorum factum consideremus. Si nihil in ista pugna Roscii, quod operae pretium esset, fecerant, quam ob causam a Chrysogono tantis praemiis donabantur? si nihil aliud fecerunt nisi rem detulerunt, nonne satis fuit iis gratias agi, denique, ut perliberaliter ageretur, honoris aliquid haberi? Cur tria praedia tantae pecuniae statim Capitoni dantur? cur, quae reliqua sunt, iste T. Roscius omnia cum Chrysogono communiter possidet? Nonne perspicuum est, iudices, has

manubias Rosciis Chrysogonum re cognita concessisse ?

XXXVIII. Venit in decem primis legatus in castra **109**
Capito. Totam vitam, naturam moresque hominis ex ipsa legatione cognoscite. Nisi intellexeritis, iudices, nullum esse officium, nullum ius tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non eius scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, virum optimum esse eum iudicatote.
Impedimento est, quo minus de his rebus Sulla **110**
doceatur, ceterorum legatorum consilia et voluntatem Chrysogono enuntiat, monet, ut provideat ne palam res agatur, ostendit, si sublata sit venditio bonorum, illum pecuniam grandem amissurum, sese capitis periculum aditurum ; illum acuere, hos, qui simul erant missi, fallere, illum identidem monere, ut caveret, hisce insidiose spem falsam ostendere, cum illo contra hos inire consilia, horum consilia illi enuntiare, cum illo partem suam depecisci, hisce aliqua ficta mora semper omnes aditus ad Sullam intercludere. Postremo isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore ad Sullam legati non adierunt ; istius fide ac potius perfidia decepti, id quod ex ipsis cognoscere poteritis, si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denuntiare, pro re certa spem falsam domum rettulerunt.
In privatis rebus si qui rem mandatam non modo **111**
malitiosius gessisset sui quaestus aut commodi causa, verum etiam neglegentius, eum maiores summum admisisse dedecus existimabant. Itaque mandati constitutum est iudicium non minus turpe quam furti, credo, propterea quod, quibus in rebus ipsi interesse non possumus, in iis operae nostrae vicaria

fides amicorum supponitur, quam qui laedit, oppugnat omnium commune praesidium et, quantum in ipso est, disturbat vitae societatem. Non enim possumus omnia per nos agere; alius in alia est re magis utilis. Idcirco amicitiae comparantur, ut commune com-
112 modum mutuis officiis gubernetur. Quid recipis mandatum, si aut neglecturus aut ad tuum commodum conversurus es? cur mihi te offers ac meis commodis officio simulato officis et obstas? Recede de medio; per alium transigam. Suscipis onus officii, quod te putas sustinere posse; quod minime *leve* videtur iis, qui minime ipsi leves sunt. XXXIX. Ergo idcirco turpis haec culpa est, quod duas res sanctissimas violat, amicitiam et fidem. Nam neque mandat quisquam fere nisi amico neque credit nisi ei, quem fidelem putat. Perditissimi est igitur hominis simul et amicitiam dissolvere et fallere eum, qui laesus
113 non esset, nisi credidisset. Itane est? in minimis rebus qui mandatum neglexerit, turpissimo iudicio condemnetur necesse est; in re tanta cum is, cui fama mortui, fortunae vivi commendatae sunt atque concreditae, ignominia mortuum, *egestate vivum* adfecerit, is inter honestos homines atque adeo inter vivos numerabitur? In minimis privatisque rebus etiam neglegentia mandati in crimen iudiciumque infamiae vocatur, propterea quod, si recte fiat, illum neglegere oporteat, qui mandarit, non illum, qui mandatum receperit; in re tanta, quae publice gesta atque commissa sit, qui non neglegentia privatum aliquod commodum laeserit, sed perfidia legationis ipsius caerimoniam polluerit maculaque adfecerit,

qua is tandem poena adficietur aut quo iudicio damnabitur? Si hanc ei rem privatim Sex. Roscius 114
mandavisset, ut cum Chrysogono transigeret atque decideret, inque eam rem fidem suam, si quid opus esse putaret, interponeret, illeque sese facturum recepisset, nonne, si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, damnatus per arbitrum et rem restitueret et honestatem omnem amitteret? Nunc 115
non hanc ei rem Sex. Roscius mandavit, sed, id quod multo gravius est, ipse Sex. Roscius cum fama, vita bonisque omnibus a decurionibus publice T. Roscio mandatus est; et ex eo T. Roscius non paulum nescio quid in rem suam convertit, sed hunc funditus evertit bonis, ipse tria praedia sibi depectus est, voluntatem decurionum ac municipum omnium tantidem quanti fidem suam fecit.

XL. Videte iam porro cetera, iudices, ut intellega- 116
tis maleficium nullum fingi posse, quo iste sese non contaminarit. In rebus minoribus socium fallere turpissimum est aequeque turpe atque illud, de quo ante dixi; neque iniuria, propterea quod auxilium sibi se putat adiunxisse, qui cum altero rem communicavit. Ad cuius igitur fidem confugiet, cum per eius fidem laeditur, cui se commiserit? Atque ea sunt animadvertenda peccata maxime, quae difficillime praecaventur. Tecti esse ad alienos possumus, intimi multa apertiora videant necesse est; socium cavere qui possumus? quem etiam si metuimus, ius officii laedimus. Recte igitur maiores eum, qui socium fefellisset, in virorum bonorum numero non putarunt haberi oportere. At vero T. Roscius non 117

unum rei pecuniariae socium fefellit (quod tametsi grave est, tamen aliquo modo posse ferri videtur), verum novem homines honestissimos, eiusdem muneris, [legationis,] officii mandatorumque socios, induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tradidit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit; qui de eius scelere suspicari nihil potuerunt, socium officii metuere non debuerunt, eius malitiam non viderunt, orationi vanae crediderunt. Itaque nunc illi homines honestissimi propter istius insidias parum putantur cauti providique fuisse; iste, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga, qui primo sociorum consilia adversariis enuntiavit, deinde societatem cum ipsis adversariis coiit, terret etiam nos ac minatur tribus praediis, hoc est praemiis sceleris, ornatus. In eius modi vita, iudices, in his tot tantisque flagitiis hoc quoque
118 maleficium, de quo iudicium est, reperietis. Etenim quaerere ita debetis: ubi multa avare, multa audacter, multa improbe, multa perfidiose facta videbitis, ibi scelus quoque latere inter illa tot flagitia putatote. Tametsi hoc quidem minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, ut non ex illis maleficiis, quae in illo constat esse, hoc intellegatur, verum ex hoc etiam, si quo de illorum forte dubitabitur, convincatur. Quid tandem, quaeso, iudices? num aut ille lanista omnino iam a gladio recessisse videtur aut hic discipulus magistro tantulum de arte concedere? Par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia.

119 XLI. Etenim, quoniam fidem magistri cognostis, cognoscite nunc discipuli aequitatem. Dixi iam antea

saepenumero postulatos esse ab istis duos servos in quaestionem. Tu semper, T. Rosci, recusasti. Quaero abs te: 'Iine, qui postulabant, indigni erant, qui impetrarent, an is te non commovebat, pro quo postulabant, an res ipsa tibi iniqua videbatur?' Postulabant homines nobilissimi atque integerrimi nostrae civitatis, quos iam antea nominavi; qui ita vixerunt talesque a populo Romano putantur, ut, quicquid dicerent, nemo esset, qui non aequum putaret. Postulabant autem pro homine miserrimo atque infelicissimo, qui vel ipse sese in cruciatum dari cuperet, dum de patris morte quaereretur. Res porro abs te eius modi postulabatur, ut nihil interesset, utrum eam rem recusares an de maleficio
confiterere. Quae cum ita sint, quaero abs te, quam **120**
ob causam recusaris. Cum occiditur Sex. Roscius, ibidem fuerunt. Servos ipsos, quod ad me attinet, neque arguo neque purgo; quod a vobis oppugnari video, ne in quaestionem dentur, suspiciosum est; quod vero apud vos ipsos in honore tanto sunt, profecto necesse est sciant aliquid, quod si dixerint, perniciosum vobis futurum sit.—In dominos quaeri de servis iniquum est.—At ne*que in vos* quaeritur; Sex. enim Roscius reus est; neque *in dominum*, cum de hoc quaeritur; vos enim dominos esse dicitis.—Cum Chrysogono sunt.—Ita credo; litteris eorum et urbanitate Chrysogonus ducitur, ut inter suos omnium deliciarum atque omnium artium puerulos ex tot elegantissimis familiis lectos velit hos versari, homines paene operarios, ex Amerina disciplina
patris familiae rusticani. Non ita est profecto, **121**

iudices; non est veri simile, ut Chrysogonus horum litteras adamarit aut humanitatem, non ut rei familiaris negotio diligentiam cognorit eorum et fidem. Est quiddam, quod occultatur; quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis
122 eminet et apparet. XLII. Quid igitur? Chrysogonus suine maleficii occultandi causa quaestionem de iis haberi non vult? Minime, iudices; non in omnes arbitror omnia convenire. Ego in Chrysogono, quod ad me attinet, nihil eius modi suspicor; neque hoc mihi nunc primum in mentem venit dicere. Meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam: in crimen, cuius tota argumentatio permissa Erucio est, et in audaciam, cuius partes Rosciis impositae sunt. Quicquid maleficii, sceleris, caedis erit, proprium id Rosciorum esse debebit. Nimiam gratiam potentiamque Chrysogoni dicimus et nobis obstare et perferri nullo modo posse et a vobis, quoniam potestas data est, non modo infirmari, verum etiam
123 vindicari oportere. Ego sic existimo, qui quaeri velit ex iis, quos constat, cum caedes facta sit, adfuisse, eum cupere verum inveniri; qui recuset, eum profecto, tametsi verbo non audeat, tamen re ipsa de maleficio suo confiteri. Dixi initio, iudices, nolle me plura de istorum scelere dicere, quam causa postularet ac necessitas ipsa cogeret. Nam et multae res adferri possunt, et una quaeque earum multis cum argumentis dici potest. Verum ego, quod invitus ac necessario facio, neque diu neque diligenter facere possum. Quae praeteriri nullo modo poterant, ea leviter, iudices, attigi, quae posita sunt in suspicioni-

bus, de quibus si coepero dicere, pluribus verbis sit disserendum, ea vestris ingeniis coniecturaeque committo.

XLIII. Venio nunc ad illud nomen aureum Chry- **124**
sogoni, sub quo nomine tota societas latuit; de quo, iudices, neque quo modo dicam neque quo modo taceam, reperire possum. Si enim taceo, vel maximam partem relinquo; sin autem dico, vereor, ne non ille solus, id quod ad me nihil attinet, sed alii quoque plures laesos se esse putent. Tametsi ita se res habet, ut mihi in communem causam sectorum dicendum nihil magno opere videatur; haec enim causa nova profecto et singularis est Bonorum **125**
Sex. Rosci emptor est Chrysogonus. Primum hoc videamus: eius hominis bona qua ratione venierunt aut quo modo venire potuerunt? Atque hoc non ita quaeram, iudices, ut id dicam esse indignum, hominis innocentis bona venisse (si enim haec *audaciter* ac libere dicentur, non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut de eo potissimum conqueramur); verum ego hoc quaero: qui potuerunt ista ipsa lege, quae de proscriptione est, sive Valeria est sive Cornelia—non enim novi nec scio—verum ista ipsa lege bona Sex. Rosci venire qui potuerunt? Scriptum enim ita dicunt esse: UT EORUM BONA **126**
VENEANT, QUI PROSCRIPTI SUNT; quo in numero Sex. Roscius non est: AUT EORUM, QUI IN ADVERSARIORUM PRAESIDIIS OCCISI SUNT. Dum praesidia ulla fuerunt, in Sullae praesidiis fuit; posteaquam ab armis recessimus, in summo otio rediens a cena Romae occisus est; si lege, bona quoque lege venisse

fateor; sin autem constat contra omnes non modo veteres leges, verum etiam novas occisum esse, bona quo iure aut quo modo aut qua lege venierint, quaero.

127 XLIV. In quem hoc dicam, quaeris, Eruci. Non in eum, quem vis et putas; nam Sullam et oratio mea ab initio et ipsius eximia virtus omni tempore purgavit. Ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, ut malum civem Sex. Rocium fuisse fingeret, ut eum apud adversarios occisum esse diceret, ut his de rebus a legatis Amerinorum doceri L. Sullam passus non sit. Denique etiam illud suspicor, omnino haec bona non venisse; id quod postea, si
128 per vos, iudices, licitum erit, aperietur. Opinor enim esse in lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant, Kalendas Iunias. Aliquot post menses et homo occisus est et bona venisse dicuntur. Profecto aut haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, nosque ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, quam putamus, aut, si redierunt, tabulae publicae corruptae aliqua ratione sunt; nam lege quidem bona venire non potuisse constat. Intellego me ante tempus, iudices, haec scrutari et prope modum errare, qui, cum capiti Sex. Rosci mederi debeam, reduviam curem. Non enim laborat de pecunia, non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit; facile egestatem suam se laturum putat, si hac indigna suspicione et
129 ficto crimine liberatus sit. Verum quaeso a vobis, iudices, ut haec pauca, quae restant, ita audiatis, ut partim me dicere pro me ipso putetis, partim pro Sex. Roscio. Quae enim mihi ipsi indigna et in-

tolerabilia videntur, quaeque ad omnes, nisi providemus, arbitror pertinere, ea pro me ipso ex animi mei sensu ac dolore pronuntio; quae ad huius vitam causamque pertinent, et quid hic pro se dici velit et qua condicione contentus sit, iam in extrema oratione nostra, iudices, audietis.

XLV. Ego haec a Chrysogono mea sponte remoto **130**
Sex. Roscio quaero, primum quare civis optimi bona venierint, deinde quare hominis eius, qui *neque proscriptus* neque apud adversarios occisus est, bona venierint, cum in eos solos lex scripta sit, deinde quare aliquanto post eam diem venierint, quae dies in lege praefinita est, deinde cur tantulo venierint. Quae omnia si, quem ad modum solent liberti nequam et improbi facere, in patronum suum voluerit conferre, nihil egerit; nemo est enim, qui nesciat propter magnitudinem rerum multa multos *partim invito*, partim imprudente L. Sulla commisisse. Placet igitur in his rebus aliquid impru- **131**
dentia praeteriri? Non placet, iudices, sed necesse est. Etenim si Iuppiter optimus maximus, cuius nutu et arbitrio caelum, terra mariaque reguntur, saepe ventis vehementioribus aut immoderatis tempestatibus aut nimio calore aut intolerabili frigore hominibus nocuit, urbes delevit, fruges perdidit, quorum nihil pernicii causa divino consilio, sed vi ipsa et magnitudine rerum factum putamus, at contra commoda, quibus utimur, lucemque, qua fruimur, spiritumque, quem ducimus, ab eo nobis dari atque impertiri videmus, quid miramur, iudices, L. Sullam, cum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque

terrarum gubernaret imperiique maiestatem, quam armis receperat, legibus confirmaret, aliqua animadvertere non potuisse? nisi hoc mirum est, quod vis divina adsequi non possit, si id mens humana adepta
132 non sit. Verum ut haec missa faciam, quae iam facta sunt, ex iis, quae nunc cum maxime fiunt, nonne quivis potest intellegere omnium architectum et machinatorem unum esse Chrysogonum? qui Sex. Rosci nomen deferendum curavit, cuius honoris causa accusare se dixit Erucius . . . .

XLVI. . . . aptam et ratione dispositam se habere existimant, qui in Sallentinis aut in Bruttiis habent, unde vix ter in anno audire nuntium possunt.

133 Alter tibi descendit de Palatio et aedibus suis; habet animi causa rus amoenum et suburbanum, plura praeterea praedia neque tamen ullum nisi praeclarum et propinquum; domus referta vasis Corinthiis et Deliacis, in quibus est authepsa illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, ut, qui praetereuntes praeconem enuntiare audiebant, fundum venire arbitrarentur. Quid praeterea caelati argenti, quid stragulae vestis, quid pictarum tabularum, quid signorum, quid marmoris apud illum putatis esse? Tantum scilicet, quantum e multis splendidisque familiis in turba et rapinis coacervari
134 una in domo potuit. Familiam vero quantam et quam variis cum artificiis habeat, quid ego dicam? Mitto hasce artes vulgares, cocos, pistores, lecticarios; animi et aurium causa tot homines habet, ut cotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum nocturnisque conviciis tota vicinitas personet. In hac vita,

iudices, quos sumptus cotidianos, quas effusiones fieri putatis, quae vero convivia? honesta, credo, in eius modi domo, si domus haec habenda est potius quam officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium. Ipse vero quem ad modum composito et delibuto 135
capillo passim per forum volitet cum magna caterva togatorum, videtis, iudices, ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, ut se solum beatum, solum potentem putet. Quae vero efficiat et quae conetur, si velim commemorare, vereor, iudices, ne quis imperitior existimet me causam nobilitatis victoriamque voluisse laedere; tametsi meo iure possum, si quid in hac parte mihi non placeat, vituperare; non enim vereor, ne quis alienum me animum habuisse a causa nobilitatis existimet.

XLVII. Sciunt ii, qui me norunt, me pro mea 136
tenui infirmaque parte, posteaquam id, quod maxime volui, fieri non potuit, ut componeretur, id maxime defendisse, ut ii vincerent, qui vicerunt, Quis enim erat, qui non videret humilitatem cum dignitate de amplitudine contendere? quo in certamine perditi civis erat non se ad eos iungere, quibus incolumibus et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retineretur. Quae perfecta esse et suum cuique honorem et gradum redditum gaudeo, iudices, vehementerque laetor eaque omnia deorum voluntate, studio populi Romani, consilio et imperio et felicitate L. Sullae gesta esse intellego. Quod animadversum est in 137
eos, qui contra omni ratione pugnarunt, non debeo reprehendere; quod viris fortibus, quorum opera eximia in rebus gerendis exstitit, honos habitus

est, laudo. Quae ut fierent, idcirco pugnatum esse arbitror meque in eo studio partium fuisse confiteor. Sin autem id actum est et idcirco arma sumpta sunt, ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur et in fortunas unius cuiusque impetum facerent, et id non modo re prohibere non licet, sed ne verbis quidem vituperare, tum vero isto bello non recreatus neque restitutus, sed subactus oppres-
138 susque populus Romanus est. Verum longe aliter est; nihil horum est, iudices. Non modo non laedetur causa nobilitatis, si istis hominibus resistetis, verum etiam ornabitur. XLVIII. Etenim qui haec vituperare volunt, Chrysogonum tantum posse queruntur; qui laudare volunt, concessum ei non esse commemorant. Ac iam nihil est, quod quisquam aut tam stultus aut tam improbus sit, qui dicat: 'Vellem quidem liceret; hoc dixissem.' Dicas licet. 'Hoc fecissem.' Facias licet; nemo prohibet. 'Hoc decrevissem.' Decerne, modo recte; omnes adprobabunt. 'Hoc iudicassem.' Laudabunt omnes, si recte et ordine
139 iudicaris. Dum necesse erat resque ipsa cogebat, unus omnia poterat; qui posteaquam magistratus creavit legesque constituit, sua cuique procuratio auctoritasque est restituta. Quam si retinere volunt ii, qui reciperarunt, in perpetuum poterunt obtinere; sin has caedes et rapinas et hos tantos tamque profusos sumptus aut facient aut adprobabunt—nolo in eos gravius quicquam ne ominis quidem causa dicere, unum hoc dico: nostri isti nobiles nisi vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes erunt, iis hominibus, in quibus haec erunt, ornamenta sua

concedant necesse est. Quapropter desinant aliquando dicere male aliquem locutum esse, si qui vere ac libere locutus sit, desinant suam causam cum Chrysogono communicare, desinant, si ille laesus sit, de se aliquid detractum arbitrari, videant, ne turpe miserumque sit eos, qui equestrem splendorem pati non potuerunt, servi nequissimi dominationem ferre posse. Quae quidem dominatio, iudices, in aliis rebus antea versabatur, nunc vero quam viam munitet et quo iter adfectet, videtis ; ad fidem, ad ius iurandum, ad iudicia vestra, ad id, quod solum prope in civitate sincerum sanctumque restat. Hicine etiam sese putat aliquid posse Chrysogonus ? hic etiam potens esse vult ? O rem miseram atque acerbam ! Neque mehercules hoc indigne fero, quod verear, ne quid possit, verum quod ausus est, quod speravit sese apud tales viros aliquid posse ad perniciem innocentis, id ipsum queror. XLIX. Idcircone experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam reciperavit, ut ad libidinem suam liberti servolique nobilium bona fortunasque nostras vexare possent ? Si id actum est, fateor me errasse, qui hoc maluerim, fateor insanisse, qui cum illis senserim ; tametsi inermis, iudices, sensi. Sin autem victoria nobilium ornamento atque emolumento rei publicae populoque Romano debet esse, tum vero optimo et nobilissimo cuique meam orationem gratissimam esse oportet. Quodsi quis est, qui et se et causam laedi putet, cum Chrysogonus vituperetur, is causam ignorat, se ipsum probe novit ; causa enim splendidior fiet, si nequissimo cuique resistetur, ille improbissimus

Chrysogoni fautor, qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, laeditur, cum ab hoc splendore causae separatur.

143 Verum haec omnis oratio, ut iam ante dixi, mea est, qua me uti res publica et dolor meus et istorum iniuria coegit; Sex. Roscius horum nihil indignum putat, neminem accusat, nihil de suo patrimonio queritur; putat homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, ista omnia, quae vos per Sullam gesta esse dicitis, more, lege, iure gentium facta; culpa liberatus et crimine nefario solutus cupit a vobis discedere;
144 si hac indigna suspicione careat, animo aequo se carere suis omnibus commodis dicit; rogat oratque te, Chrysogone, si nihil de patris fortunis amplissimis in suam rem convertit, si nulla in re te fraudavit, si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, adnumeravit, adpendit, si vestitum, quo ipse tectus erat, anulumque de digito suum tibi tradidit, si ex omnibus rebus se ipsum nudum neque praeterea quicquam excepit, ut sibi per te liceat innocenti amicorum opibus vitam in
145 egestate degere. L. Praedia mea tu possides, ego aliena misericordia vivo; concedo, et quod animus aequus est, et quia necesse est. Mea domus tibi patet, mihi clausa est; fero. Familia mea maxima tu uteris, ego servum habeo nullum; patior et ferendum puto. Quid vis amplius? quid insequeris, quid oppugnas? qua in re tuam voluntatem laedi a me putas? ubi tuis commodis officio? quid tibi obsto? Si spoliorum causa vis hominem occidere, spoliasti; quid quaeris amplius? si inimicitiarum, quae sunt tibi inimicitiae cum eo, cuius ante praedia

possedisti, quam ipsum cognovisti? si metus, ab eone aliquid metuis, quem vides ipsum ab se tam atrocem iniuriam propulsare non posse? sin, quod bona, quae Sex. Rosci fuerunt, tua facta sunt, idcirco hunc illius filium studes perdere, nonne ostendis id te vereri, quod praeter ceteros tu metuere non debeas, ne quando liberis proscriptorum bona patria reddantur?

Facis iniuriam, Chrysogone, si maiorem spem **146**
emptionis tuae in huius exitio ponis quam in iis rebus, quas L. Sulla gessit. Quodsi tibi causa nulla est, cur hunc miserum tanta calamitate adfici velis, si tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit nec sibi quicquam paternum ne monumenti quidem causa [clam] reservavit, per deos immortales, quae ista tanta crudelitas est, quae tam fera immanisque natura? Quis umquam praedo fuit tam nefarius, quis pirata tam barbarus, ut, cum integram praedam sine sanguine habere posset, cruenta spolia detrahere mallet? Scis **147**
hunc nihil habere, nihil audere, nihil posse, nihil umquam contra rem tuam cogitasse, et tamen oppugnas eum, quem neque metuere potes neque odisse debes nec quicquam iam habere reliqui vides, quod ei detrahere possis; nisi hoc indignum putas, quod vestitum sedere in iudicio vides, quem tu e patrimonio tamquam e naufragio nudum expulisti. Quasi vero nescias hunc et ali et vestiri a Caecilia, Balearici filia, Nepotis sorore, spectatissima femina, quae cum patrem clarissimum, amplissimos patruos, ornatissimum fratrem haberet, tamen, cum esset mulier, virtute perfecit, ut, quanto honore ipsa ex illorum

dignitate adficeretur, non minora illis ornamenta ex sua laude redderet.

148 LI. An, quod diligenter defenditur, id tibi indignum facinus videtur? Mihi crede, si pro patris huius hospitiis et gratia vellent omnes huic hospites adesse et auderent libere defendere, satis copiose defenderetur; sin autem pro magnitudine iniuriae proque eo, quod summa res publica in huius periculo temptatur, haec omnes vindicarent, consistere mehercule vobis isto in loco non liceret. Nunc ita defenditur, non sane ut moleste ferre adversarii
149 debeant, neque ut se potentia superari putent. Quae domi gerenda sunt, ea per Caeciliam transiguntur, fori iudiciique rationem M. Messalla, ut videtis, iudices, suscepit; qui si iam satis aetatis ac roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret; quoniam ad dicendum impedimento est aetas et pudor, qui ornat aetatem, causam mihi tradidit, quem sua causa cupere ac debere intellegebat, ipse assiduitate, consilio, auctoritate, diligentia perfecit, ut Sex. Rosci vita erepta de manibus sectorum sententiis iudicum permitteretur. Nimirum, iudices, pro hac nobilitate pars maxima civitatis in armis fuit; haec acta res est, ut ii nobiles restituerentur in civitatem, qui hoc facerent, quod facere Messallam videtis, qui caput innocentis defenderent, qui iniuriae resisterent, qui, quantum possent, in salute alterius quam in exitio mallent ostendere; quod si omnes, qui eodem loco nati sunt, facerent, et res publica ex illis et ipsi ex invidia minus laborarent.

150 LII. Verum si a Chrysogono, iudices, non im-

petramus, ut pecunia nostra contentus sit, vitam ne petat, si ille adduci non potest, ut, cum ademerit nobis omnia quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque hanc, quae communis est, eripere cupiat, si non satis habet avaritiam suam pecunia explere, nisi etiam crudelitati sanguis praebitus sit, unum perfugium, iudices, una spes reliqua est Sex. Roscio, eadem quae rei publicae, vestra pristina bonitas et misericordia. Quae si manet, salvi etiam nunc esse possumus ; sin ea crudelitas, quae hoc tempore in re publica versata est, vestros quoque animos (id quod fieri profecto non potest) duriores acerbioresque reddidit, actum est, iudices ; inter feras satius est aetatem degere quam in hac tanta immanitate versari. Ad **151**
eamne rem vos reservati estis, ad eamne rem delecti, ut eos condemnaretis, quos sectores ac sicarii iugulare non potuissent ? Solent hoc boni imperatores facere, cum proelium committunt, ut in eo loco, quo fugam hostium fore arbitrentur, milites collocent, in quos, si qui ex acie fugerint, de improviso incidant. Nimirum similiter arbitrantur isti bonorum emptores vos hic, tales viros, sedere, qui excipiatis eos, qui de suis manibus effugerint. Di prohibeant, iudices, ne hoc, quod maiores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, praesidium sectorum existimetur ! An vero, iudices, **152**
vos non intellegitis nihil aliud agi, nisi ut proscriptorum liberi quavis ratione tollantur, et eius rei initium in vestro iure iurando atque in Sex. Rosci periculo quaeri ? Dubiumne est, ad quem maleficium pertineat, cum videatis ex altera parte sectorem, inimicum, sicarium eundemque accusatorem hoc tempore, ex

altera parte egentem, probatum suis filium, in quo non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere? Numquid hic aliud videtis obstare Sex. Roscio, nisi quod patris bona venierunt?

153 LIII. Quodsi id vos suscipitis et ad eam rem operam vestram profitémini, si idcirco sedetis, ut ad vos adducantur eorum liberi, quorum bona venierunt, cavete, per deos immortales, iudices, ne nova et multo crudelior per vos proscriptio instaurata esse videatur. Illam priorem, quae facta est in eos, qui arma capere potuerunt, tamen senatus suscipere noluit, ne quid acrius, quam more maiorum comparatum est, publico consilio factum videretur; hanc vero, quae ad eorum liberos atque ad infantium puerorum incunabula pertinet, nisi hoc iudicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamini, videte, per deos immortales, quem in locum rem publicam perventuram putetis!

154 Homines sapientes et ista auctoritate et potestate praeditos, qua vos estis, ex quibus rebus maxime res publica laborat, iis maxime mederi convenit. Vestrum nemo est, quin intellegat populum Romanum, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore domestica crudelitate laborare. Hanc tollite ex civitate, iudices, hanc pati nolite diutius in hac re publica versari; quae non modo id habet in se mali, quod tot cives atrocissime sustulit, verum etiam hominibus lenissimis ademit misericordiam consuetudine incommodorum. Nam cum omnibus horis aliquid atrociter fieri videmus aut audimus, etiam qui natura mitissimi sumus, assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus.

NOTES.

Cap. 1.

Argument. I have consented to undertake the defence of Sextus Roscius, not because of my qualifications for the task, but because more eminent and experienced advocates have declined for prudential reasons, and because I am bound by a personal obligation to those who have earnestly sought my services.

sit] indirect question and therefore subjunctive.

quod] adverbial accusative and equivalent to " cur."

surrexerim] consecutive subjunctive, the clause being equivalent, when expanded, to " what is the reason on account of which I, *as a consequence*, have risen. . . ." *Potissimum*, lit " most of all, rather than others," i.e., " I, of all people."

ingenio] " ability," abl. of respect like aetate and auctoritate.

auctoritate] here means " influence " due to his (1) experience or (2) character. As a concrete political term it bore the technical sense of the " expressed opinion of the Senate."

novo] " novel, unheard of, unparalleled."

conflatam] lit. " kindled, blown into a flame ; " hence " stirred up, occasioned." Cf. conflare invidiam, " to rake up prejudice."

defendi] literally " ward off," " repel."

propter iniquitatem temporum] " because of the unsettlement of the days in which we live." Beware of translating " iniquity."

Quid ergo ?] " Well, then," introduces a question implying its rejection by the speaker.

officiosior] " more conscious of moral obligation." Again beware of translating " officious."

laudis] objective gen. govd. by " cupidus." In Latin ' laus " means either (1) praise or (2) that which merits it, i.e., " merit," as here.

aliis] " *from* others," dat. of disadvantage after praereptam Cf. French ôter à, arracher à.

praereptam] " snatched, plucked from." Nolo and volo sometimes take this perf. partic. pass. for the more usual infin. but with a slightly different meaning. Velim is consec. subj. after ut.

reciperem] " undertake." Recipere—to undertake by *request of another*; suscipere—to undertake voluntarily.

amplitudo] " distinguished position," often applied to the order of senators.

re publica] " political matters "—which might have offended Sulla.

dixisset] the subjunctive is due to the clause being dependent on dixisse, which is itself dependent on putaretur.

exire] " get abroad," amplified by the phrase following. Cicero's mock modesty leads him to say that his words would not be thought worth discussing.

nobilitatem] Cicero means the public reputation of well-known advocates.

temere dicto] " casual remark," governed by concedi (potest).

prudentiam] " legal lore." Older advocates, argues Cicero, would not be judged so leniently as a novice like himself.

ignosci adulescentiae] " pardoned on the score of my youth." What is the subject of " ignosci poterit ? "

ignoscendi ratio] " the notion of pardon." The gerund is a Latin device for the lack of an abstract noun corresponding to " ignosco."

cognoscendi consuetudo] " the custom of judicial inquiry." Under Sulla's despotic sway the ordinary processes of law suffered a temporary eclipse.

dicerent] dependent on and epexegetic of " ita petitum est, ' which is governed by " forsitan," " it may be the case that."

utrumvis] i.e., to accept or to refuse.

salvo officio] "without shirking any obligation."

arbitrarentur] consec. subj. dependent on "ita."

ii] the nobilissimi of l. 1, probably P. Scipio and M. Metellus and M. Messalla.

plurimum] adverbial acc. of extent.

ignorare] here means "ignore, disregard,"—its less usual sense. In cap. II. §5 it has its ordinary meaning.

debebam] "I was bound to." The MSS. reading "debeam" would give a weaker sense and destroy the symmetry of the rest of the sentence.

CAP. II.

Argument. The reason why other advocates have refused the defence is because Chrysogonus has seized Roscius' property and wants you (the jury) by your verdict to save him the trouble of putting Roscius out of the way.

patronus exstiti] "I have come forward as pleader." In addition to the patronus or "counsel" there were also advocati or instructing solicitors who gave advice but did not plead.

relictus] opposed to "electus" and meaning "the last resource." Cf. cap. V. §13 relictus. . . . restat.

possem] consec. subj. Paraphrased, the general sense would be, "I was the only one of *such a kind* that (as a consequence) *I could*." What is the explanation of the *imperf.* subjs. after exstiti?

uti ne] more usually "ne" alone in classical Latin. For other instances in this speech cf. Cap. III., §8 ut iis ne quid desit Cap. XIX., §54 ut ne plane videaris id facere, and Cap. 52, §150 ut pecunia nostra contentus sit, vitam ne petat. But in this instance the general drift of the clause is positive, "uti ne omnino desertus esset" being equivalent to "that Roscius might have a defender of some sort."

quaeratis] the four subjunctives in this sentence should be noted, "impediat" is consecutive after "quae," "velint" is dependent on "quominus" which is due to the verb of hindering "impediat" used affirmatively.

capite] "caput" in the technical sense, a man's rights as a citizen, his civil status which condemnation at law would, in certain cases, e.g. parricide, forfeit. "Fortunis" here is

merely rhetorical for Roscius did not expect to get his property back. "Caput et fortunae" seems to have been a stock formula.

sexagiens] short for sexagiens centenis milibus sestertiûm (abl. of price) where sestertiûm is gen. plu. for sestertiorum, so that the amount was 60 times 100,000 or 6,000,000 sesterces or roughly £50,000. For amounts of a million and over this was the usual abbreviation. The sesterce was equal to a little more than 2d. Imagine sums of money in English being computed in three-penny pieces or coppers!

honoris causa] "whom I mention with all respect." What is an honoris causa degree?

nummum]—nummorum, i.e. sestertiorum. 2,000 sesterces would be about £17, though the purchasing power of money varies in different ages.

vel] generally intensive—"exceedingly." Here it is ironical and depreciatory and may be translated "perhaps." Cf. III., §8, vel indignissimum, VIII., §21 vel nobilissima XXV., §69 vel maxime and XLIII., §124 vel maximam partem.

pecuniam] "property," not money. A reminiscence of the derivation of the word from pecus, "cattle," in which wealth primitively consisted. Cf. our "peculiar," "fee," "fellow."

videatur] why subjunctive? quoniam governs the indic. normally.

suspicionem] "cause for anxiety." Cicero means that Chrysogonus is afraid that Roscius may disclose the shameful means by which he came into possession of his (Roscius') father's property.

incolumi] so long as Roscius retains his civil status.

obtinere] "retain." Beware of translating "obtain."

scrupulum] "uneasiness" lit. a small sharp stone in the boot causing annoyance in walking.

se. . . . stimulat] we might having expected "eum" here, but the clause is not merely a description by the speaker but represents the inner thought of Chrysogonus. There seems to be a mixture here of two constructions (a) qui eum stimulat, and (b) qui se stimulet. No doubt the preceding "sibi" has unconsciously influenced "se" here.

quo modo]=ut, "as," a mark of Cicero's early style.

CAP. III.

Argument. I call upon you not to allow yourselves to become the instruments of these unscrupulous men who, not satisfied with robbing Roscius of his birthright, are bent upon proving him a parricide.

sanguinem et vitam] "our very life-blood." Hendiadys.

calamitatem] "ruin."

intenditur] "aimed," "directed;" metaphor of a blow aimed at an adversary. *Propulsetis*, "ward off" keeps up the figure of speech.

causa criminis] "ground for the accusation."

facti suspicio] "reason to suspect Roscius of the deed." Both genitives are objective.

vel minima] "the very faintest incident." "vel" here has its usual intensifying force. The sense of "res" must always be gathered from its context.

non nihil . . . . secuti (esse)] "to have had something at any rate to go upon," sequor aliquid—"to follow up a clue, to have some object," cf. XII., §34.

in nomine deferendo] "in preferring the charge." In these standing commissions (quaestiones perpetuae) there were three preliminary stages (1) postulatio or permission to bring the accusation (b) nominis delatio or specification of the nature of the charge and the character of the accused (c) nominis receptio or formal admission of the charge by the praetor.

non recusamus quin] "I have no objection to." As the verb implies hindrance and is negative "quin" replaces "quominus."

ut . . . ne] for the more normal "ne" alone, cf. I., §5.

hoc . . . pugnatur] "hoc" is the object (adverbial) of the impersonal verb "pugnatur."

cumulus] "the crown, the last straw."

cum . . . . tum]—"et . . . . et," "while . . . also" or "not only . . . . but also."

vel] goes with "indignissimum" not with "hoc," and is thus printed in some texts.

vos idoneos habitos] the subject of the preceding "indignissimum est" Trans. "Is it not the crowning infamy that you should be considered fit and proper persons by whose verdict they should secure what they had been in the habit of securing previously by criminal violence."

adsequantur] consecutive subj.—ut per vestras sententias assequantur." What is the figure of speech in " sententias iusque jurandum" ?

consilium] "this judicial body" cf. LII., §151 consilium publicum. The Senate was often called the " summum consilium " i.e., supreme deliberative body.

severitatem] " integrity."

postulare] dependent on " nonne . . . indignissimum est " above.

gladiatores] not literally, but in a sense much similar to our " bullies."

ornati auctique] " honoured and enriched."

CAP. IV.

Argument. I feel my own inadequacy for the task I have undertaken but rely on your justice and sense of fair play to support me. If I fail, I prefer to fail after having done my best, rather than desert Roscius in his trouble.

commode] " adequately."

conqueri] this is a rhetorical word meaning " to touch the heart or play upon the emotions of one's hearers (Lewis & Short). Translate " make a sufficiently impressive (graviter) pathetic appeal."

vociferari] " denounce " cf., V., §12, qua vociferatione.

commoditati] " fitness, competence." Translate the whole sentence thus : " for my want of ability debars me from the fitting terms, my youth from the necessary impressiveness, and the times from the candour of speech."

timor] " nervousness "—the bane of all budding orators.

natura pudorque meus] " my natural modesty "—an excellent instance of Hendiadys.

vestra dignitas] " your august presence "—a delicate compliment to Fannius and the jury, cf. our phrase " your worships."

fide] " your integrity."

aliqua ex parte] " to any degree " **spero**—" expect."

animo non deficiam] " I shall not lose heart." Note that " animo " corresponds to our " courage." What sort of an abl. is animo ?

cum fide] " with confidence (in my ability)."

impertias] a mere variant to avoid using " praebeas."

index praeesses] this officer, president of a commission, seems to have been a commissioner specially selected when the praetors were insufficient in number.

CAP. V.

Argument. This trial is of immense importance not only to Roscius but to the community, for unless you put a stop to such lawless proceedings, no place will be safe—not even a court of law. Consider the positions of accuser and accused. The former has already seized Roscius' property and benefitted by his father's death, the latter is penniless and almost defenceless. Let me give you a summary of the case.

acria ac severa] " strict and impartial." Cf. severitatem in III., 8.

longo intervallo] " after a long interval." During the Civil War and under the Sullan régime these courts had been in abeyance.

inter sicarios . . . . committitur] " this is the first trial for murder that has been set up," i.e. under the Lex Cornelia de sicariis et veneficiis (81 B.C.), which took cognizance of cases of murder, poisoning and arson. " Inter sicarios deferre " is the Latin phrase for " to indict a person for murder." Before Sulla's law, special juries for the trial of murder were set up by the people. The awkwardness of the words " inter sicarios " is due to the want of a specific Latin word for " murder," for which " caedes " is not an exact equivalent.

facta sint] gives better sense than " factae sunt," for " cum " is obviously concessive (" though.")
indignissimae] " revolting, atrocious."

vindicationem sui] " their means of deliverance from "—an emendation for the hopeless reading of the MSS. " dimissius " or " dimissui." Another suggested reading is " sanguini remedium esse " which would mean " an antidote for (daily) bloodshed."

vociferatione] " protest, denunciation," cf. vociferari, IV., § 9.

qui causam dicimus] " we who are on the defence." Cicero identifies himself with his client.

hoc cogitetis] " bethink yourselves, bear this in mind."

animus] " temper."

eo prorumpere] the pres. infin. is put purposely for the future to emphasise the imminence of the danger; " men's passions and crime and effrontery are going to such lengths that . . . ."

ex insidiis] the phrase is in opposition to " hic in foro," " not only covertly but in this very forum." Then Cicero dramatically leads us to a climax in the words " ante tribunal . . . ante pedes . . . . inter ipsa subsellia," the heinousness of the deed being emphasised by the order of the ideas.

invaserunt] " have swooped down upon."

quibus . . . . bono fuit] " to whom the murder of Sex. Roscius' father was an advantage." The acc. and infin. " occidi patrem " is the subject of " bono fuit " (impersonal). Note the double or predicative dative which is constructed with " sum," " venire," " mittere " etc. The phrase " cui bono " has become proverbial (in a different sense) but was first used by a celebrated tribunus plebis, L. Cassius Longinus, the introducer of the second Lex Tabellaria (Ballot Act) which allowed secret voting by ballot in criminal cases. Cf. XXX., § 84

summe] " pre-eminently, in the highest degreee."

cum praesidio] " under escort, with a bodyguard."

poscit] " demands the punishment of." Cicero implies that the people wished Chrysogonus to be punished.

relictus . . . restat] " the sole and only survivor." One of these words is superfluous.

illorum] subjective genitive.

ut . . . facilius] " quo facilius " would be more normal. Either a sign of immaturity of style or to avoid the awkward sound of " atque quo."

indigniora] " more disgraceful."

CAP. VI.

Argument. My client's father, Sextius Roscius, was a burgess of Ameria, wealthy and of good birth, and a staunch supporter of the aristocratic party, whose cause he espoused in the late civil trouble (between Marius and Sulla), and with some of the leaders of which he was on terms of the closest intimacy. Unfortunately, there was a long-standing and bitter feud between him and his two kinsmen, Roscius Capito and Roscius Magnus, men of the lowest character.

municeps Amerinus] " a burgess of Ameria," a small country town in Umbria, between the Tiber and the Nar, and about 50

miles due north of Rome. Since the close of the Social War (91—88 B.C.) nearly all municipia and praefecturae had been admitted to full citizen rights and become independent, with a senate and local magistrates, called decuriones.

cum . . . tum] " both . . . and," " not only . . . but also."

nobilitate] i.e. in virtue of having held high offices.

hospitiis] hospitium is the technical name for an institution peculiar to Greek and Roman life, by which members of two families offered mutual hospitality to each other when any of the one family happened to be sojourning in the district or country in which the other resided. The bond, symbolised by a broken token (tessera), of which each party retained half, was hereditary, and was exceedingly convenient at a time when inns were practically non-existent.

Metellis . . . Serviliis . . . Scipionibus] very distinguished Roman families, friendship with whom would be a guarantee of Roscius' respectability.

domesticus usus et consuetudo] " intimate association of private life." Usus et consuetudo is an instance of Hendiadys, both words meaning almost the same thing.

honestatis amplitudinisque gratia] " because of their high character and distinguished social position."

commodis] " blessings."

hoc solum] i.e. fama et vita, of the next clause.

hoc tumultu] " in the recent disturbances " i.e. during the Civil War between the aristocratic party under Sulla and the democratic under Marius (B.C. 83-2) Technically " tumultus " meant a rising on the borders of Italy. Cf. our " frontier wars" in India.

dignitas et salus in discrimen venirent] " their prestige and very existence were imperilled."

opera, studio, auctoritate] " energy, enthusiasm, influence." The asyndeton emphasises the force of the means employed.

propter quos] " thanks to whom."

numerabatur] the indicative in a dependent clause in Orat. Obliqua puts as a fact what is really only Roscius' thought. There are a large number of these indicative clauses in this speech.

constituta] " consolidated " as we say nowadays.

adversarii] " hostile " i.e to the new regime.

frequens] "frequently." The adverb "frequenter" usually means "in crowds," "thickly."

in ore . . . omnium versabatur] "went about openly," lit. "in the face of all."

ut . . . videretur] not final but consecutive, "so that he seemed to be rejoicing at the victory."

quid . . . calamitatis] "any mishap, anything untoward." The genit, is partitive. Cf. French "quelque chose de mal"—some ill.

ex ea] sc. victoria.

veteres inimicitiae] "a long-standing feud."

praedia] "farms."

audio] "I am informed."

cavere] "to guard against." What is the meaning of caveo with the dative?

neque . . . iniuria] "and not without reason." Iniuria is a modal abl. cf. iure. The abl. of manner usually takes cum or an adjective.

isti] contemptuous or depreciatory.

Capitoni] attracted into the case of "alteri" by a familiar Latin idiom. Cf. non mihi licet esse negligenti, etc.

plurimarum palmarum] gen. of quality with "gladiator," "who had won many a prize."

nobilis] "expert, practised, distinguished."

vetus] "seasoned.'

lanistam] "as trainer," predicative.

hanc pugnam] Cicero means the murder of Roscius.

tiro] "novice." Retired gladiators used to set up training-schools (ludi) to instruct beginners in the "noble art" of gladiatorial combat.

qui . . . esset] the subjunctive is concessive, "though he was a mere novice."

quod sciam] "so far as I know." The restrictive or limitative use of the consecutive subjunctive. Cf. Fr. que je sache. Cf. XXXIV., § 95 quod salva fide possim.

CAP. VII.

Argument] Sextus Roscius was murdered one night at Rome as he was returning from a dinner party. The news was hurried-

ly brought to Roscius Capito at Ameria by a client of Roscius Magnus. Within 4 days news of the murder was conveyed to Chrysogonus at Volaterrae and a foul plot between him and the Roscii was set afoot.

hic] the son, the accused person.

iste] Cicero assumes that Magnus was at Rome on the day of the murder. He nowhere attempts to prove more than that he was a *frequent* visitor in Rome.

assiduus] we should have expected an adverb here.

Pallacinas] the baths were a little to the N.W. of the Capitol, near the Circus Flaminius.

spero . . . non esse] " I expect there is no doubt."

maleficii : objective genitive, " reason to suspect complicity in the foul deed."

res ipsa] " the issue, the sequel."

adfinem culpae] " implicated " culpae is dal. or gen.

iudicatote] the future imperative is said to have sometimes a sort of ' permissive sense, " you may, if you please, consider my client (hunc) implicated." Cf. XX., § 57 latratote XXXVIII., § 109 indicatote and passim.

Ameriam nuntiat] " brings the news to Ameria." A pregnant use of nuntio bringing it under verbs of motion.

tenuis] " poor." Cf. our " slender means."

libertinus] a freedman was " libertinus " in relation to his fellow-men, but " libertus " i.e. " liberatus " in his relation to his master.

cum] " although."

post horam primam noctis]—hora prima post noctem, " an hour after nightfall." The same dislocation of strict logic occurs in the Latin for the days of the month.

primo diluculo] " just as daybreak began."

horis nocturnis] the night was divided into 12 hours between sunset and sunrise and the duration of an hour therefore varied with the seasons.

As Cicero says that Mallius covered over 50 miles in 10 hours and travelled in great haste, his words imply that it was summer time, when the hours would be short.

cisiis] Gallic two-wheeled vehicles used for rapid travelling. The plural implies that he used more than one, and " pervolavit " enforces the idea of his having " flown along."

exoptatum] "welcome, eagerly awaited."

quadriduo quo] "four days after" abl. of time within which.

ad Chrysogonum in castra Volaterras] The Latin idiom differs from the English in using the acc. case three times where we should use it once only.

fundos] "farms;" it seems to have meant the same as praedium.

inopia] "his forlorn condition, helplessness."

splendidus] "magnificent," an epithet generally reserved for the wealthy equestrian order and suggesting our use of the phrase "purse-proud middle classes" or "bourgeoisie" as the French say.

gratiosus] "popular."

nullo negotio] "without any trouble."

incautum] . "unsuspecting."

de medio tolli posse] "could be got out of the way." A good instance of euphemism.

Ne diutius teneam] "not to labour the point," sc. vos. The subjunctive is final and depends on a thought implied in "societas" coitur, viz., I mention the plot at once . . . . that I may not keep you any longer waiting.

CAP. VIII.

Argument. The name of the murdered man was entered on the list of the proscribed and his possessions sold to Chrysogonus—unknown, of course, to Sulla; Capito got three farms and Magnus was sent to turn my client out of house and home.

cum] "although."

defunctos esse periculis] "that they had now safely passed through all danger," i.e. of proscription, seeing that the lists were closed on June 1st (B.C. 81).

nomen refertur in tabulas] Sextius' name is entered on the (proscription) list." The consequence of proscription was forfeiture of property.

veneunt] "are sold"; from veneo not venio.

nobilitatis] objective genitive, "a keen partisan of the aristocratic party."

vel] "perhaps."

propria] "as his own"; predicative.

impetum facit] a military term, "makes a raid upon, swoops down upon." Cf. invaserit II., § 6.

Haec bona . . . nummum] an interpolation borrowed from cap. II.

imprudente L. Sulla] "without the knowledge of Sulla."

recreet] this is a conjectural reading for a word missing in the MSS. Seeing that the preceding word is "sunt," some word like "sanet" (Rinkes) is more probable. Trans. "is trying to heal."

praeparet] "is paving the way for"—a somewhat strained meaning for praeparo.

pacis constituendae rationem] "is concerned with, has to do with the re-establishment of peace"; a delicate piece of flattery alluding to Sulla's part in re-establishing the Constitution.

distentus] "distracted," "pre-occupied."

ut . . . possit] consecutive.

si aliquid] "if *something* should escape his attention." Does not mean quite the same thing as "si quid."

occupationem . . . observent] "be on the watch for his busy moments."

tempusque aucupentur] "look out for their opportunity," a metaphor from bird-catching. Our idiom is taken from the kindred sport of angling or fishing.

despexerit] "turned his eyes away," "averted his vigilance."

moliantur] "contrive, plot."

felix] an allusion to the surname which Sulla assumed after the death of the younger Marius 82 B.C. Similarly he named his son and daughter Faustus and Fausta respectively.

felicitate] there is a play upon words here in Cicero's usual manner.

familia] "household," of slaves, a sly hint at Chrysogonus' antecedents.

qui . . . habeat] consec. subjunctive after "tanta felicitate," an abl. of quality.

servum] in apposition with "neminem," cf. nemo poeta—"no poet."

vir optimus] ironical "the worthy" cf. XXXVI., § 104.

iusta solvisset] "though he had not paid the last rites to his dead father"; the qui is concessive, hence subjunctive. The corpse was kept for seven days, burnt on the eighth, while on the ninth a sacrifice to the dead and a funeral feast were held (novendialia). Dict. of Antiquities.

nudum] "beggared," not literally "naked."

dis penatibus] elsewhere Cicero uses the prep. "a" with these words in a similar sense. Here the persons (dis) are identified with the place.

qui . . . fuisset] either (a) potential, "would have been" or (b) concessive "though he had been," giving a reason for his subsequent extravagance.

ut fit] "as usually happens."

insolens] the primary sense of this word is "odd, unusual," hence "in bad taste." As it is here contrasted with "egentissimus" it obviously means "extravagant, a spendthrift." The "beggar on horseback" has been a byword in every age, and was ridiculed on the Roman stage.

constituta auctione] "by public auction." The Latin phrase was "sub hasta vendere," a spear being set up as a sign of the sale.

CAP. IX.

Argument. This harsh treatment of Roscius excited such indignation at Ameria that a local deputation was sent to Sulla to complain about it, but the mission was defeated by the machinations of Chrysogonus and Capito (one of the deputies) who prevented all access to Sulla.

indignum] "outrageous, shameful."

urbe tota] when "urbs" is qualified by an adj. like totus, medius, etc. it dispenses with the prep. in the abl. case.

multa . . . versabantur] "many things were quite obvious to them," lit. "moved before their eyes" or "stared them in the face," as we say.

florentissimi] "once prosperous."

indignissima] "unmerited."

iter] "right of access" to the family tomb. It was expressly stipulated in the laws that when property changed hands the original owner was to have the right of visiting the family

tomb. This limitation of the absolute possession of property was called " servitus " The only exception was in the case of the proscribed and their children.

reliquisset] the subjunctive is due to the fact that the clause represents a consideration in the minds of the Amerini, multa versabantur being equivalent almost to a verb of thinking.

possessio] " occupation " ; it denotes the act of seizing not the fact of ownership.

qui . . . non . . . mallet] consecutive lit, " there was no one of such a kind as did not prefer."

iactantem se] " giving himself airs." It is practically synonymous with our " putting on side, swaggering."

decurionum] " town council." The local senate was divided into ten decuriae or groups. The ten leading men were called the decem primi.

famam] " good name, reputation."

conservatas velit] Cicero often prefers the perf. infin. pass. to the pres. in these expressions.

cognoscite] " listen to." A clerk would then read the Decretum Decurionum or Resolution of the Town Council, which does not appear in the speech.

intellegitur] ' it is known to everyone," " it is common property," as we say.

adlegat] " deputes " **nobiles** ; " men of standing." Some editors read " ab iis " before " peterent."

homines antiqui] " men of the old school," i.e., such as believed in men's honesty and good faith.

qui . . . fingerent] " in imagining," " because they imagined." Causal subjunctive.

confirmaret] " pledged his word, solemnly swore."

vacua] " freed from all liabilities, unappropriated."

re inorata] " without pleading their cause." Orare at first meant to speak Cf. orator—pleader.

nihil agere] " to do nothing in a more leisurely way." Another reading is " insolentius," on the ground that " lentius " is a mere gloss on " nihil."

deludere] " to play the fool."

domino incolumi] abl. abs. " so long as the owner retained his civic rights."

obtinere] " keep their hold of, *retain*."

CAP. X.

Argument. My client then took refuge with Caecilia at Rome; whereupon his persecutors, having failed to get rid of him themselves, resolved to charge him with parricide, believing that none would dare to defend him through fear of Chrysogonus.

Nepotis sororem] evidently the same lady as the one referred to in cap. 50, though the MSS. here read " filiam."

quâ . . . usus erat plurimum] " with whom his father had been on most friendly terms."

exempli causa] " as a model, to serve as an ideal." Very rarely in the modern sense of e.g. " for instance," which would be " velut " or " ut "

antiqui officii] " of primitive honour." " Officium " implies the recognition of obligations, and " antiquus " that the fashion was falling into disuse.

domum] " in her house " ; acc. because of the idea of motion implied in " fugientem."

hospiti] in the technical sense explained in cap. VI.

desperato ab] " abandoned by all," i.e., given up as irretrievably ruined.

referretur] " had his name entered among the list of the proscribed."

potestatem] " chance, opportunity."

ut nomen . . . deferrent] " to indict " The ut + subj. is the so-called " epexegetic " or explanatory subj. amplifying or defining " consilium." The genit. of the gerundive or even the infin. might have been used instead.

veterem] " trained " ; or as we say, " an old hand," and with the same slightly depreciatory sense.

compararent] " suborn, bribe."

de ea re] " about a matter," further defined by the foll. " in qua re."

nulla . . . . suspicio] " in such a way that there might be no hint of a suspicion " ; implying that the advocate was so skilled as to make " the worse appear the better reason." " Aliquid " and " in qua re " are synonymous.

tempore ipso] i.e. by taking an unfair advantage of the circumstances of the time. Instr. abl.

loqui] either (1) historic infin—loquebantur or (2) indirect speech representing the *thoughts* of Roscius' accusers. The foll. infins. defuturos, esse facturum, fore are to be explained in the same way as (2).

adductus esset] represents the fut. perf. of direct speech.

patronos] cf. our use of " counsel " for barristers.

gratiam] " influence," in the bad sense.

neminem] put last for emphasis, " not a soul."

nomine] " mention."

atrocitate] " horror, heinousness."

fore ut . . . tolleretur] a roundabout way of expressing the fut. infin. pass. " tolleretur " is a euphemistic way of saying " put to death."

nullo negotio] " without any trouble."

ab nullo] " nullo " and " nullius " are used instead of the abl. and gen. of nemo.

atque adeo] = vel potius, " or rather," corrects " consilio." Cf. XXXV., § 100 and XXXIX, § 113.

jugulandum] " to be throttled." Cicero really means judicial murder, but uses the more picturesque word.

CAP. XI.

Argument. Roscius' enemies are not content with murdering his father and robbing his son of his patrimony, but must needs cover up their crime by bringing this terrible charge against my client. But, young and experienced as I am, it shall never be said that I was afraid to defend the innocent in scorn of the consequences.

querar] deliberative or dubitative subj., " With what protest *shall* I begin ? " am I to open ?

unde potissimum] " where in the world " or " where *ever* am I to begin," potissimum is the superlative of " potius " and implies a choice out of an embarrassing number.

quod] why " quod " rather than " quid " ?

fidem] " protection." " Fides " means in Latin not only " faith " but the person or thing in which one has faith ; occasionally it also means " credibility."

nefarie] " foully."

possessa] " seized " not " possessed."

infesta] " threatened."

ferro atque insidiis] " by secret violence." Hendiadys cf. IV., § 9 natura pudorque and XLIV. § 129 ex animi mei sensu ac dolore.

quid . . . . sceleris] partit. genit. " what element of crime " ?

confingunt] " trump up, concoct."

condicionem] " reduce the wretched man to such a state."

ut optet] epexegetic of " hanc condicionem " " that he has to choose." Usually " opto " means " to desire," " crave."

cervices dare] " to offer his throat." The sing. cervix is post-classical.

per summum dedecus] " in the most degrading way."

qui . . . dicat] " to speak " ; consec. subj. dependent on " non deest."

cum fide] abl. of manner " conscientiously." There are only a few abls. of manner that dispense with the prep. or adj., e.g. iure, iniuria.

fecerim] dependent on " forsitan." It is either an indirect question or an indirect " potential " subj. " I *may* have acted rashly."

hercules] an ellipse for " me Hercules adiuvet," " may Hercules be my helper." Cf. our " so help me God " as a legal oath.

licet . . . impendeant] licet lit.—" it is permitted," but governing a subj. in this way it acquires practically the force of the conjunction " quamvis " " though."

certum est] " I am resolved " lit. " it is decided," cf. XXX. § 83 quod certum est non facere.

ad causam pertinere] " relevant to the issue."

nulla res . . . existet] " no consideration shall arise of such importance as to make it possible for fear to influence me more than my sense of honour."

dissoluto] " remiss, slack."

patrem meum] Cicero here identifies himself with his client.

subsellia] the jurors' benches.

condemnetis] " procure the condemnation of."

CAP. XII.

Argument. The only case comparable to this is that of the notorious Fimbria who wounded the great Q. Scaevola and then brought an action against him because he had not quite killed him. In the same way you now accuse Roscius because he escaped your clutches when you tried to murder him.

sanctissimus] in virtue of his office of Pontifex Maximus. Trans. " a man of the greatest sanctity and distinction."

laude] " merit."

diem dixit] with dat. " impeached " or rather gave him notice that on a certain day he would bring him for trial before the comitia.

tandem] imparts an air of impatience or indignation to the previous word, " what in the world he intended to charge him with." Called by grammariaus vox indignantis.

pro dignitate] " in accordance with his deserts." Pro. expresses proportion.

telum . . . recepisset] a gladiatorial term. A beaten gladiator when condemned by the crowd's shout of " recipe ferrum " (" take the steel ") was expected to offer his breast to his conqueror's sword. Trans. " for having refused to receive the full thrust of the sword."

quo] abl. of comparison with " indignius."

tantum potuit] " had such an effect."

perdiderit] perf. subj. after an historic tense in a consecutive clause to denote an *actual result* rather than a natural consequence.

per compositionem] lit. " by way of mediation," i.e. " as a mediator." Cicero assumes that Scaevola, had he lived, would have been able to reconcile the Marian party (the democrats) and the Sullan party (the aristocrats).

Est ne=nonne est, " is it not." Cf. XXIV., § 66 videtis-ne, " do you not see ? " and XXXIX., § 113, Ita-ne est ? It is really colloquial.

in Scaevola] " in the case of Scaevola."

quod . . . indigeat] consecutive, " of such a kind that it needs defending."

qui locus] " What point ? "

desiderat] "calls for, demands."

quae res . . . contineat] indirect question, "what is the sum and substance of the whole case."

sequi conveniat] "what it behoves you to keep your eye upon," "what clue you are to follow," cf. III., § 8, non nihil . . . secuti.

CAP. XIII.

Argument. I have three topics to deal with—the charge itself, the effrontery of Roscius' enemies, and their inordinate power. The charge of parricide is improbable and inconsistent with my client's known character.

obstent] "to stand in the way of." The subj. is generic (a form of consecutive).

confictionem] "the trumping up of the charge" cf. confingunt, cap. XI., § 30.

audaciae partes] "the rôle," metaphor from the stage, cf. primas partes agere, to play the chief part.

quid igitur est] "What then shall I do?" Cicero means "I cannot treat them all alike," I must therefore select.

non eodem modo] not equally fully.

prima illa res] viz. the charge itself.

oportet diluam] "I have to refute." Oportet, like licet sometimes takes the subjunctive direct without intervening "ut." Called semi-dependent or oblique.

primo quoque tempore] "at the very first opportunity."

extinguere atque opprimere] metaphor from putting out a fire. Of the two words the former means "to put out" and the latter "to stamp out, smother," e.g., with water or by stamping on it.

nefarium] "dastardly," stronger than "scelestum."

complexa] "embraced," passive not active.

videantur] subjunctive because of the consecutive idea implied in quo=ut eo uno maleficio.

vultu laeditur pietas] "the feelings of a child are often outraged by an angry look," i.e. at the father. Pietas and pius are technical words meaning (1) reverence for the gods (2) respect for parents (3) love for one's country. Cf. officium, obtineo, respublica, acquiro, etc., which differ in sense from their English derivatives.

obtulerit] generic subj. with "qui," cf. vocetur below. It makes the statement or classification more general.

res postularet] "should circumstances demand it."

cogebant] we might have expected "cogerent" here, but it seems to be brought under the heading of verbs like debeo, etc. which already imply necessity or obligation and convey a "potential" force. The idea may be thus paraphrased, "If the necessity ever arose, it would be incumbent on a son to die instead of his father." Cf. id erat XIX., § 53 "it would have been."

singulari] "unparalleled, unique."

quibus tandem] "what (in the world), what sort of arguments, pray?" tandem is ironical.

immanem] "brutish."

omnia .... profligata] a very difficult phrase. Omnia appears to be substantival, "his whole character utterly abandoned and depraved."

obiciendi causa] "of casting a taunt, a gibe at him," i.e., much less trying to prove it seriously.

CAP. XIV.

Argument. Even Roscius' enemies admit he had no homicidal tendencies, that he was *not* extravagant, in debt or avaricious. They allege that his father did not like him, but are utterly unable to say why, though it is quite unnatural for a father to dislike his offspring without a cause.

qui=qualis, what sort? cf. IX., § 25 qui vir fuerit.

inductus] "led astray by worthless companions."

natus maior] as natus is incapable of being put in the comparative degree, maior or minor is used with the acc. or abl. of anni.

videlicet] ironical, "of course, doubtless."

ne dici quidem] "not even alleged," i.e., much less proved.

nimirum] cf. scilicet and videlicet—ironical.

indomitae . . . cupiditates] "overmastering avarice"; animi is superfluous.

in convivio] interesse usually takes a dative.

habitârit . . . vixerit] generic subj. (consecutive). Habito is "to dwell," vivo, "to spend one's life," the former relating to place, the latter to time.

disiuncta a . . . . conuincta cum] "dissociated from" . . . . "associated with." Note the play upon words.

istum furorem] "so mad an impulse."

obiecit] "suggested."

iustam] "adequate, valid."

odio fuisse parenti] the double or predicative dative, the former expressing generally a purpose, result or tendency. It is found with sum, mitto, venio, etc. Cf. V., § 13 quibus . . bono fuit XVI., § 48 Roscio vitio et culpae dedisse § § 81, 84, 142.

necessariis] "cogent, convincing."

fuerint] indirect question.

quare]=quam ob rem=ut ob ea. The subj. displiceret is therefore consecutive.

qui odisset] "in hating," causal relative.

is quidem] emphatic, but *he* (of all men) was . . . .

constantissimus] the opposite of "amens" trans. "steadiest, most stable," i.e., not subject to erratic impulses.

illud] prospective not retrospective, "this" not "that."

profecto]=pro facto, "certainly."

fuisse] dependent on the impersonal "perspicuum est."

CAP. XV.

Argument. The prosecution allege as proof of the father's dislike that he sent his son to the country as a punishment. But Roscius (the son) managed the farms and even held some as his own property. The facts are a proof of confidence and a mark of honour not a way of expressing disgrace.

relegarat] to send away as a mild punishment. As a law term it meant banishment without loss of civil rights (capitis deminutio)

nugatoria] "frivolous, unsubstantiated."

usu venit] "I have experienced"=accidit.

commenticium] "fictitious."

infirmem] "disprove"; the opposite of "confirmo."

tuenda] "look after."

illius ordinis] i.e., landed proprietors.

municipiis rusticanis] "towns devoted to agriculture."

servire] "should devote themselves to the care of the family property."

amandarat] = relegarat.

sic] "on such terms that, on condition that."

in agro] "out in the fields."

tantum modo aleretur] "that he should merely get his food." i.e., like a house-dog.

ad villam] "on the estate," vaguer than "in villa."

commodis] "emoluments."

certis] "stated, stipulated."

frui] "have the full enjoyment of." By Roman law even a grown-up son could not hold property independent of his father except by a special concession on the latter's part. This private property was known as "peculium."

rusticana] agrees with relegatio "not with vita."

re ipsa] "the actual facts."

consuetudine] "normally." Usually with "ex" or "pro."

novum] "an innovation."

honoris causa] "as a compliment."

usque eo . . . non habes] lit. "to such an extent are you without," i.e., "you are so nonplussed for an argument."

quid arguas] the indirect form of the direct "quid arguam" (delib subj.), "what am I to allege as a proof ?"

rerum naturam] "the facts of the case." It cannot here mean "nature" or the "universe."

CAP. XVI.

Argument. Referring to your "argument" that Roscius senior kept one son in the country and another with him at Rome, let me remind you that literature furnishes plenty of instances to show that fathers had quite as much affection for the one as for the other; in fact what you impute to my client as a punishment was really a mark of his father's highest regard.

At enim] introduces an objection supposed to be raised by an opponent. "But, I shall be told . . . "

dimittebat] "allowed to go," "parted with."

in bonam partem] "in good part, kindly."

exprobandi . . . commonendi] "not as a reproof but as a reminder."

ut patre certo nascerere] "that you should know who was your own father." The subj. clause is epexegetic of "non dedit." If Erucius did not know his own father he could not be a judge of a father's feelings—so Cicero reasons.

qui animus . . . . esset] "what are the feelings of a father towards his own children." "esset" is attracted into the tense of "posses."

at . . . certe] "at any rate."

humanitatis] "human feeling" cf. XXII., § 63 and LIII., § 154. Its commoner meaning is "culture" in the sense of "litterae humaniores."

studium doctrinae] "a love of learning."

alienus esses] "so that you are ignorant of literature either." Ne . . . quidem does not here mean "not . . . even" but "nor indeed."

Ecquid tandem videtur] "do you really think." Ecquid is a stronger form of quid, and is a sort of adverbial accusative lit. "does Caecilius . . . seem to you in aught . . . . to value."

ut . . . veniamus] "to take an example from fiction."

senex ille Caecilianus] "the old man in Statius' play" Statius Caecilius (d. 168 B.C.) comes midway between the comic poets Plautus and Terence. The old man alluded to had two sons, one brought up in the country (Eutychus), the other in the town.

minoris facere] lit. "to rate at a smaller price." Minoris is gen. of price or value.

ut opinor] "I believe." Cicero affects ignorance of the exact details.

quid . . . abis] lit. "why do you turn aside to (touch upon) such trifles?" "Why condescend to such trifling?"

quasi vero] an ellipse for "you talk as if it would be difficult for me."

quamvis multos] "as many as you like."

ne longius abeam] "not to go farther afield." A "parenthetical" use of "ne" An ellipse for, "I mention these in order *not* to go farther away."

tribules] "my fellow-tribesmen." Cicero was a citizen of Arpinum and belonged to the tribus Cornelia.

plurimi] gen. of value.

adsiduos] "attentive to their farms, settled on the soil."

odiosum est] "it would be bad form, ill-mannered."

ad rem nihil intersit] "has nothing to do with the subject in hand."

comicum adulescentem] "the young man in the play." "Comicus" does *not* mean "comic" but "occurring in a play."

Veienti] Veii, non-existent even in Cicero's time, and therefore typical of any mythical place. Cf. our phrase "Timbuctoo" for any "outlandish" region.

conficta] "invented, imagined."

ut effictos . . . mores . . . videremus] "that we might be able to see our own characters depicted in the persons of others and a mirror of our daily life vividly represented."

expressam] "life-like, realistic" lit. moulded in relief, a metaphor from the plastic art. Cf. Heb. I. 3. "Who . . . being the express image of His person." The opposite was "adumbratus"—"sketched on the flat."

Age nunc] "Come now" Cf. XXXIII., § 93 and § 105.

sis=si vis, colloquial, "pray," please."

his veteribus] i.e., in Latium and therefore nearer home

studia] "pursuits"

iam] "now, then." Not really temporal but illative.

vitio . . . culpae] predicative (double) dat.

CAP. XVII.

Argument] Moreover my client, like many more I could name and like some of you, thought no life so desirable as a country life and was also a skilled and intelligent agriculturalist. It is intolerable that he should be ruined because he cultivated his farms with conspicuous care and success.

vestrum] What is the difference between vestri and vestrum ?

et ipsi] "of their own accord"=sua sponte.

probro et crimini sc. ei ; predicative dative, "a disgrace and a ground of accusation against Roscius."

suavissimam] "pleasurable, delightful."

quid . . . . quo] a sort of double question combined into one. Trans. " With regard to Sex. Roscius, what do you think of his keenness and intelligence in agricultural pursuits ? "

artificio accusatorio] " your trade as an accuser "—with slightly contemptuous force.

ita . . . videtur] " it seems good," " it is C's good pleasure " —again contemptuous.

obliviscatur . . . licebit] " he may forget." Obliviscatur is dependent on " licebit " without " ut," as often. Cf. per me licet pereas, " you may die for all I care." Obliviscor takes gen. or acc. Cf. XXXI. § 87 ut alia obliviscar. The genit. would often be ambiguous.

vitam et famam] this is the first time that Cicero says definitely that he did not expect the restitution of Roscius' property, but only an acquittal on the charge of parricide.

obtinere] " preserve, retain."

fraudi] in the old legal sense of " detriment, injury."

omnino] " at all." fraudi and crimini with ei are predicative datives.

CAP. XVIII.

Argument. Let me appeal to history. What a sorry figure you, Erucius, would have cut in the good old days when men like Attilius were fetched from the plough to preside over our destinies. Your statement that Sextus' father thought of disinheriting him is more to the point but you do not prove it.

Ne] " surely," a particle of asseveration.

esses] " you would have been "=fuisses, as often.

qui . . . fierent] " to be made consuls." The qui is " final."

qui . . . putes] " if you think," or perhaps" because you think," qui being either conditional or causal.

Atilium] C. Atilius Regulus Serranus, consul B.C. 257 and 250 ; not his more famous kinsman M. Atilius Regulus who was put to death by the Carthaginians.

qui missi erant]—the viatores or summoners.

quem . . . .convenerunt] " interviewed him." Cf. XXVII., § 74 ubi eos convenit ?

ceteris] e.g. the " stock " legendary heroes Cincinnatus and Curius.

tenuissima] "poorest." The spread of the Roman empire was not due to agriculture but the pious delusion has been encouraged in almost every age. Cf. Vergil Georg. II., 532.

Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere Sabini,
Hanc Remus et frater, sic fortis Etruria crevit
Scilicet, et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma.

appetebant] "coveted."

quibus rebus] industry, contentment, etc.

neque eo . . . quo . . . sint] "I do not adduce these names to prove that"; non quo with the subjunctive always introduces an "unreal" reason.

illud]"this" not "that"—prospective.

intellegatur] the subject is "ignosci oportere ei homini" below.

viri . . . homines] "vir" is man as opposed to woman; homo a human being as opposed to a beast and is often used for a woman.

omni tempore] "from time to time"; not quite the same as "semper."

ad gubernacula] "to take charge of the helm of state."

debebant] "had to" i.e., were called upon to.

ei homini] governed by ignosci, which in the passive, like al verbs governing the dative, is impersonal.

fateatur] consecutive because of previous "ei homini" which means "*a* man who," not "the man who."

rusticum] "country-bred," explained by the next clause "cum ruri . . . vixerit," "seeing that he has always been domiciled in the country."

re vera] "really."

posset] consecutive after "nihil quod."

immo vero] "yes indeed."

istum] from the prosecution's point of view Roscius is "iste."

audio] "now I am attentive," cf. our "I see" implying that Cicero recognises that Erucius has now touched upon a point worth answering.

pertineat] "relevant to the issue." Consec. subj.

illa "the following arguments"—prospective.

inepta] "beside the point, irrelevant."

quippe] "of course."

qui . . . veniret] "seeing that he rarely ever came to town." Qui is causal. Some think "oppidum." means the town of Ameria, as Rome was "urbs."

non fere quisquam] "hardly a soul"; stronger than "nemo fere."

revocaturus esset] "seeing that he was not likely to return the invitation." Subj. with qui causal.

CAP. XIX.

Argument. You allege that Roscius père thought of disinheriting his son. Why? you cannot say! Nay, you cannot even invent a motive for such an unnatural intention on the father's part, and you are only insulting the law and the self-respect of the bench, and merely to earn your fee.

nugatoria] "frivolous, vexatious, insincere."
illud] "the former."

quod coepimus] sc. videre or dicere, viz. the charge that the father intended to disinherit the son.

quo] with "certius," "than which"

mitto quaerere] lit. "I forbear to ask" cf. mitte quaerere= ne quaeras or ne quaesiveris.

qui] "how." Qui is the old instrumental abl., like our "why" or "how."

erat] "would have been." The verbs possum, and debeo, and melius, satius are used in the indic. instead of the subj. in the same way, the idea of necessity, etc., being implicit in the words themselves.

certi] "genuine, trustworthy."

argueret] consecutive (generic), "who should try to convict a man of such a crime."

potuerit] the pref. subj. is due to the consecutive nature of the clause and to its being the statement of what is regarded as a matter of fact.

penitus insitum] "deeply implanted."

eiceret] "uproot,"—to keep up the metaphor of "eradicating" a growth.

concedo . . . concedis] "I permit" . . . "you admit."

nulla] "non-existent, imaginary."

illud] defined by voluisse (eum) exheredare (filium), "the fact (?) of his having intended to disinherit him."

quid adfers quare] "what argument do you bring to make us believe it?"

commode] "to the point."

ut ne] = ne, as often in this speech

inludere] "to be playing fast and loose with." Governs both fortunis and dignitati (self-respect).

quid est aluid nisi . . . accusare] "For what else is an accusation of this nature but abuse of your judicial functions and personal dignity," lit. "What else is to abuse your court and dignity unless to accuse, etc." English reverses the order of the propositions.

ad libidinem] "for personal gratification."

possis . . . coneris] consec. subj. dependent on "id."

quid ergo est] What then? introduces a fresh argument.

ita tamen . . . ut] the limitative or restrictive use of ita . . . ut viz., you ought to have been animated by thoughts of gain *only so far* as to think . . . . . Cf. cap. XXVI., § 72, cap. XXXIV., § 95 and below "ita utile est . . . ut."

legem Remmiam] by this law a "calumniator" i.e., one who brought a frivolous charge against a man, was branded on the forehead with the letter K (= Kalumniator).

CAP. XX.

Argument. It is good for the state that accusers should abound, since it is better that an innocent man should be tried and acquitted than that a guilty man should not come to judgment, but accusers should not be allowed to bring unsubstantiated charges.

ut ne] = ut caveatur ne, "provided we are not absolutely hoodwinked by . . . .

quispiam] "so and so"; an imaginary case.

tametsi miserum] "though it is a sorry business."

possim] "I could somehow forgive." "Potential" subj.

criminose ac suspiciose] "in such a way as to support a charge and arouse suspicion," i.e. so as to give some ground, however slight, of justification.

ludificari] "mocking" the court.

calumniari] "bringing a false accusation."

sciens] "wilfully," "of malice aforethought."

causam non dicere] "should not have to stand his trial" = reum non fieri.

anseribus] "the feeding of the geese was contracted for at the public expense (publice)." It was the duty of the censors to let out these contracts. The geese of the Capitol by their cackling aroused Manlius who hurled down the foremost of the Gauls in their attack on the Capitol in 390 B.C. (Livy V., 47).

significent] "give warning."

At] "but"—anticipating an opponent's objection.

In eam partem peccant] "they err on the side of caution." Cf. in bonam partem CXVI., § 45.

salutatum] "to worship," i.e. to greet the image of the god by covering the mouth with the hand and then saying "salve, te saluto."

quod sint] "for being too alert." The subj. of the "alleged" reason, representing the thought in the minds of those breaking the dogs' legs.

ratio] "the principle" lit. "the reasoning." Ratio has 9 or 10 different meanings in this speech.

tantum modo] "merely make a noise." In what respects does the comparison between the geese and the accusers break down ?

cibaria] here used not of food but of its equivalent—the fees paid to Erucius by the Roscii.

commisisse] "has been guilty of a crime."

litteram] the letter K, standing for "calumniator," and with a sly hint at Kalendae, the first of the months when interest on debts was usually paid. The implication is that accusers like Erucius were "hard up."

fortunas] "your bad luck."

CAP. XXI.

Argument. Erucius undertook this case on the assurance of Chrysogonus that no one would dare to come forward as an advocate. He never thought of me and when he saw that none of the usual "counsel" appeared he treated the court with studied insolence.

ad defendendum] " upon which to base my defence."

audio] " indeed," " you *say* so,"—implying incredulity.

planum fac] " prove it."

nihil est] " there's nothing in it." It almost amounts to our slang phrase " It's no use."

non] sc. dicis or planum facis.

istud . . . . suspicari] " that suspicion " ; subject of venerit ; illud is object of suspicari.

acceperim] indir : quest.

dicam] indirect deliberative subj.

unum illud spectavi] " one thing only I bore in mind, viz. what C. said."

neminem] dependent on " aiebat " above.

verbum facere] " to utter a syllable."

fraudem] i.e., the false accusation.

operae pretium] " worth while," lit. " the reward of toil." It is not necessary to treat " erat " here as = to " fuisset"

neglegentiam] " indifference," " studied contempt."

quaesisse] sc. eum.

ille aut ille] " so and so or so and so."

dixerim] subord : clause dependent on " credo." Though Cicero had never before pleaded in " public " case, that is one involving an offence against the state, he had taken part in many " private " cases.

neminem eorum] sc. dicturum esse.

cum . . . veniret ei] " whenever he thought about it."

spatiaretur] " strutted about."

cui . . . imperaret] " to order him to get dinner ready," i.e., because he thought the case would soon be over.

prorsus] " in a word," lit. " finally."

consessu] the jury or " bench " as we say.

pro . . . solitudine] " as if nobody else were present," lit. " as if it were an absolute wilderness."

CAP. XXII.

Argument. As soon as I dared to mention Chrysogonus, Erucius became uneasy and men ran out to tell Chrysogonus

I was exposing him. Erucius had evidently expected you gentlemen to conduct not a trial but a robbery.

diceret] the subj. represents Erucius' opinion.

alias res agere] " to pay no attention, affect indifference."

homo se erexit]" the fellow pulled himself together."

aliter causam agi atque] " that the case was being treated on different lines from what he expected."

vexari pessime] " was being very roughly handled."

neglegi] " scouted, set at nought."

fefellerunt] " disappointed you," i.e. turned out contrary to your expectations.

aliquando] " at length," meaning " it is high time."

calliditatem] " acuteness."

latrocinium non iudicium] " an act of robbery not a legal verdict "; or possibly " a band of robbers not a court of law."

ratio] " explanation," " theory."

his] abl. compar. " less heinous than these."

vel maxime et primum] " perhaps the first and most important question that is asked is . . . . ."

multae causae] " many motives appear to coincide and to be consistent," i.e. point in the same direction.

ingenio] here " ingenuity, skill."

ostendatur necesse est] " must be shown." The subj. is semi-dependent on the impersonal " necesse est " Cf. exstent oportet below.

sceleris vestigia] " the foot-prints of the crime," i.e. unmistakable evidence.

ubi . . . sit admissum] " as to where, how, through whom, and when the crime was committed." The subj. is dependent on the idea " it must be proved." implied in expressa vestigia.

nefaria] the culminating point of the climax.

humanitatis] " natural affection." Cf. XVI., § 46.

reclamitat] " cries out against," " is a protest against."

certissimum est] " it would unquestionably be the most monstrous and unnatural thing."

esse aliquem] "that there should exist a being of human shape and form." The infin. is subj. of certissimum est.

immanitate] abl. of respect "in savagery."

propter quos] "to whom he owes it that" cf. cap. VI., § 16.

suavissimam lucem aspexerit] "to look upon the kindly light of day."

indignissime] "most ungratefully."

conciliet] "establishes a bond of union."

CAP. XXIII.

Argument. It is said that a certain T. Caelius who had occupied the same bedroom as his two grown-up sons was found in the morning with his throat cut. Yet as the sons were found asleep they were acquitted of parricide on the ground that no human being could go to sleep after committing such a crime.

Tarracinensem] of Tarracina, a town in S. Latium, the ancient Anxur.

cubitum] "to sleep"; supine with isset to express purpose.

ea suspicio] "suspicion of (having done) the deed."

ad . . . pertineter] "upon whom suspicion might be fastened."

id aetatis]—"ea aetate" with filii. The gen. is partitive and the "id" adverbial acc.

neutrum-ne sensisse] infin. of exclamation, in which there is some ellipse. Cf. Vergil's Me-ne incepto desistere victam ?

se committere] "to venture into."

eo potissimum tempore] "then of all times."

non modo = non modo non, as often when the one verb (possunt here) does duty for the two predicates.

sine cura] "without uneasiness," "with an easy conscience."

CAP. XXIV.

Argument. Even those whom the poets depict as being haunted by the Furies for having killed their mother in order to avenge their father are in reality the victims of their own conscience. Therefore no man should ever be convicted of parricide except on the most unimpeachable evidence.

Videtis-ne] "do you not see ?" = nonne videtis ?

poetae tradiderunt] an allusion to Orestes and Alcmaeon with whom the Roman poets Ennius and Accius had made the Romans familiar. Orestes, driven to fury on account of the murder of his father Agamemnon by his mother Clytaemnestra and her lover, Aegisthus, killed his mother, and was haunted by the Furies. Alcmaeon murdered his mother Eriphyle for having betrayed his father Amphiaraus to a death before the walls of Thebes, for the sake of a golden necklace.

cum praesertim] " and that though, in spite of the fact that." It generally means " especially when."

ut] " how," **agitent**, " goad."

necessitatem] " compelling force " ; in the sense of something one cannot get away from.

ex quo] sc. effuso and referring to paternus sanguis.

macula] " if any stain is contracted." Cf. Lady Macbeth's " Out, damnèd spot ! "

elui] " washed out, purged away." Cf. Macbeth II., 2, 60.
" Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand ? No ; this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine
Making the green ———— one red."

And again, " All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand." The sentiment is a common-place of literature.

usque eo . . . permanat] " so deeply does it penetrate the soul."

in fabulis] " in plays." The power of conscience is eloquently described by Lucretius, Juvenal, Ennius and others.

fraus] " sin." What other meanings has it in this speech ?

conscientiae animi] " stings of conscience."

haec] = hae, an older form of the feminine.

domesticae] " family furies,"i.e. of a murdered father or mother, or " subjective," i.e., creations of what Shakespeare calls the " heat-oppressed brain."

parentum poenas] " punishment for (murdered) parents." Objective gen.

quae . . . repetant] " to exact." Final subj.

manifestum] " undeniable."

vita inquinata] " a life stained by all sorts of abominations."

praerupta] " uncontrolled," lit. " precipitate."

accedat] semi-dependent on "oportet"—"to this must be added."

acerbum] "revolting," **vindicandum**, "punished."

CAP. XXV.

Argument. Solon the Athenian law-giver when asked why he had laid down no penalty for parricide replied that he had never contemplated the possibility of such a crime every occurring! Our ancestors proved their superior wisdom by devising a unique punishment for so incredible a crime.

plus potuisse] "excelled."

vel maxime] "perhaps most of all."

in impios] not "against the impious" but "against those lacking in filial affection."

praestiterint] why subjunctive?

prudentissima] "wisest, shrewdest."

rerum potita est] "so long as it retained the supremacy of the (Greek) world," i.e., from 478—404 B.C. Potior takes gen. or abl. but generally means "to *get* possession of" not to keep possession of.

admonere] "suggest."

sapientius] sc. fecerunt, "how much more wisely did our ancestors act."

in officio] "within the dictates of natural affection."

submoverentur] "moved off, warned off." Summoveo is the technical term for a lictor "moving on" a crowd.

voluerunt] "they condemned them to."

CAP. XXVI.

Argument. The punishment of the sack was devised by our ancestors to mark their sense of the enormity of parricide. To get a respectable jury to condemn Roscius of such a crime you must prove some powerful motive.

ex rerum natura] "the world," which according to current theory was made up of the four elements, earth, air, fire, and water (coelum, solem, aquam, terram).

cui] governed by ademerint. Cf. French ôter à quelqu, un.

ademerint] causal subj. " insomuch as they have deprived. . ."

scelus] " an abomination," " a horror."

uteremur] " we should find."

sic] with nudos, " naked as they were," explaining why the bodies were put in sacks. Others explain "sic" as meaning "so criminal."

expiari] " cleansed."

reliquerint] consecutive, cuius=ut eius.

commune] " so universal, shared by all."

ita vivunt . . . ut queant] " they live without being able to draw . . . ." *Limitative* subj., cf. cap. XIX., § 55.

abluantur] " washed." The other reading adluantur would mean " bathed," i.e., touched by the water.

ad saxa] " find rest on the rocks." It was a Roman belief that the unburied could not enter Elysium, but three handfuls of earth cast on the body constituted " burial."

talibus viris] " men like these," i.e., the jury.

diligentius] " with your case more carefully studied."

venisses] past jussive, " you ought to have come." The best known instance is Verg. Aen. VIII., 643, At tu dictis, Albane, maneres.

quid agatur] " what the case is."

suscipi] " maintained, made good."

neminem . . . ne] the double negatives do not destroy each other.

CAP. XXVII.

Argument. Next I ask you, Erucius, *how* did my client kill his father? By slaves or by freemen? If by freemen, were they from Rome or from Ameria? by whose means did he bribe them? The sort of life which country folk live is not conducive to the breeding of murderers.

esto] " good," lit. " let it be so." Cicero now passes from the question of motive to that of means.

vicisse debeo] " I ought to be considered as having won." What would " debui vincere " mean?

meo loco] " in my time, place." That is Cicero feels that Erucius' case is so weak that he is willing to allow the altercatio

or cross-examination, which usually followed the speech, to come now.

aliis occidendum dedit] "did he get others to kill him ?"

indidem-ne Ameria] "from the spot at Ameria ?" lit. "*from* Ameria."

quî conlocutus est] "how did he confer with them ?"

unde . . . dedit] "upon whom did he draw ?" Romans usually paid accounts by drafts on a banker (argentarius).

nonne . . . solet["Is it not by clues of this sort that the source of misdemeanour is usually reached ?"

veniat facito] "call to mind, bethink you."

constitisse] "remained any length of time."

victu arido] "hard living, plain fare."

possis] potential, "you could find." The 2nd pers., expresses the vagueness of the subject.

agrestem] "boorish." **diligentiae,** "economy."

magistra] "teacher." Why feminine ?

CAP. XXVIII.

Argument. Since Sextus could not have done the deed himself and knew none at Rome whom he might employ, it follows he must have used his father's slaves. Well ! they are now your slaves and you refuse to let them be examined. Whose guilt does this refusal imply ?

missa facio] "I dismiss, pass over."

tute] emphatic form for "tu." Cf. tutemet.

inter homines fuerit] "went into society."

argui suspiciose] "construed in such a way as to arouse suspicion" cap. XX., cf. § 55.

confingi] "invented," i.e., plausibly maintained.

ut polliceantur] epexegetic of quod innocentibus . . . solet esse ; "that they (their masters) should offer their slaves for examination by torture." It is equivalent to an English noun clause in opposition.

unus puer . . . relictus non est] =ne unus quidem puer relictus est. The "unus" coming first has upset the usual construction and forms a contrast to "omnes eius servos habetis."

vobis advocatis] they were present to support and to plead Sextus' cause at the preliminary hearing before the praetor Fannius, but not as professional " counsel."

agentibus] sc. rem Roscii.

meministi-ne] " do you remember Titus Roscius ' refusal ? " As bailiff of Chrysogonus Roscius would be asked.

sectantur] " they are in attendance upon."

mortis paternae . . . . quaestionem habere] = de morte patris.

dum . . . . **quaeratur**] " to allow time enough for an enquiry." The "dum" implies purpose, and indefinite futurity and therefore takes the subjunctive.

CAP. XXIX.

Argument. My client could not have employed free men, for he was a stranger to Rome. If you say that he used slaves then you are turning suspicion against yourselves. If you say he could easily have hired some of the numerous assassins who were rampant in Rome at the time, I reply, ' So could you ! '

Conveniat mihi tecum . . .] " It must be common ground with us, you and I must admit . . . ." Subjunctive gov. by "necesse est."

si ad hunc . .. .pertinet] Lit. " if that crime has anything to do with my client." Anglicè " if my client has any connection with that crime."

temere] " without good cause " cf., XXII., § 62.

servorum nomen] " the mention of slaves," = ut servos nominares. " The only course open to you was to suggest slaves."

reiectus a . . . suspicionibus] " when you found all other surmises useless," i.e., incapable of proof. The metaphor is that of a ship tossed about at sea, and unable to reach any harbour.

scopulum offendis] " fall foul of a reef."

ut non modo] " so that not only do you see the charge recoil from this man but you also begin to realize that all the suspicion falls back upon yourselves."

nullo negotio] " easily."

una mercede . . . velle] lit. " to wish to obtain two things for one price," i.e. to kill two birds with one stone. Cf. duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare, to whitewash two walls out of the same pail.

iudicio pertundere] "to deal us a blow through the verdict." The MSS. reading is "perfundere" which means "to drench" or "soak." Its meaning must be gathered from "accusare autem" to which it is to some extent a contrast. L and S trans. perfundere by "to alarm, to cause apprehension."

vulgo occidebantur] "murders were common."

nonne cogitas . . . esse] "do you forget, do you fail to see you have brought . . . ?" Here "nonne" does not imply "yes" but the non goes closely with cogitas and the ne marks a question. Lit. "Do you *not-think*," i.e., "can you fail to see?"

sectores collorum et bonorum.] A pun of the usual frigid sort and almost beneath the dignity of English. In the first case "sector" means "cutter," i.e., cut-throat, and in the second "broker" or buyer of confiscated property. L and S suggest "cut-throats and cut-purses."

concursabant] "prowled, roamed about."

acerbitatem iniquitatem-que] "the cruelty and harshness of the times."

huic crimini] predicative dative, "a ground of accusation against my client."

ingeniis . . . diffidere] "betraying a lack of faith in your intelligence."

dissoluta est] "disposed of, met."

commenticiis] "imaginary," "fabricated."

declamare] "practising oratory," "spouting."

commentaretur] "that he might have a rehearsal. of (a speech) against a different defendant."

ita . . . pertinebant] "so little had they to do with," i.e., his remarks were so irrelevant to the main issue.

verbo] "by mere assertion," i.e., not by proof.

ad testes] "for cross-examination."

in ipsa causa] "in my defence," sc. nos repperit.

CAP. XXX.

Argument. Whereas you, Erucius, can prove no motive for the crime in the case of Sextus, I can and do in the case of T. Roscius. If ever Cassius' query "Who benefitted" is applicable, it is in this case.

cupiditas] sc. accusandi, my desire for prosecuting.

H

fides] " duty," i.e. loyalty to his client.

crescere] " gain promotion." It was by work at the Bar that ambitious young Romans got on in the world.

certum est] impersonal, " I am resolved not to do."

dum utrumvis licebit] " so long as I have the option," lit. " while which-of-the-two-you-please shall be permitted," i.e., to prosecute or to defend.

sua virtute] " by his own merits."

certum crimen] " a genuine charge."

suspicionibus] " suspicious circumstances."

id erit signi] partit. gen., the subj. being " me invitum facere," my unwillingness to do so.

tecum mihi] " I am dealing with you now."

profiteris] " avow yourself an open enemy."

viderimus] fut.-perf, " we will see about."

alias palmas . . . cognoscet] " then he shall get to know of other achievements of his own " ; a hint that Cicero knows of other cases like that of Sextus Roscius in which Capito was also involved. " Palmas " is ironical, of course. Cf. our " feathers in one's cap."

L Cassius ille] see biography in previous note, cap. V. § 13. He was regarded as a pattern of judicial severity.

sine spe atque emolumento] Hendiadys " without hope of gain."

quaesitor] president of quaestio, either as praetor or in default of that, as index quaestionis.

quibus periculum creabatur] " those over whom a criminal indictment hung."
" Periculum " is used in the technical legal sense. Cf., cap. LI., § 148 and cap. LII., § 152. Merch. of Venice IV., 1. " You stand within his danger, do you not ? "

adplicatus ad severitatem] " with a leaning to the rigour of the law." The MSS. read implicitus. Other suggested readings are implacatus=" unrelenting," and inclinatus which is easy and therefore less likely.

ab innocentia] " on the side of, towards innocence."

iudice . . . iudices] " judge . . . . jury."

quaerente] "holding the inquiry."

Cassianos iudices] i.e., juries of the same calibre as the celebrated L. Cassius, noted for his unswerving rectitude.

CAP. XXXI.

Argument. In your case, Titus, there is a clear motive, for you, once poor, are now rich; further your hatred of my client, your avarice and effrontery are notorious. Let the court consider the contrast between the pressent positions of the two men and then decide which of the two is the more likely culprit.

eo perspicuo] abl. abs., "since that is clear."

suspicionem . . . . adiungerent] "they would associate the idea of suspicion with the plunderer rather than with the plundered." Abs. for concrete.

eodem] ,.e., to the praeda, to the fact of your being in possession of the plunder.

tenuitas] "poverty."

praefers] "you openly avow." For the commoner "prae te fers."

qui . . . coieris] causal relative clause "by having entered into a conspiracy."

cum alienissimo] "with an utter stranger."

obliviscar] "ignore, pass over in silence."

os . . . offerres] "obtrude your shameless face."

magnas . . . controversias] "great disputes about property." More usually would be "de re familiari."

hoc dubitemus] "weigh this question."

potius] i.e., which of the two was more likely to have killed Sext. Roscius.

quaestum] opposed to fructum; "base gain," as contrasted with "the fruits of labour."

insolentiam] "his ignorance of law-courts and law."

CAP. XXXII.

Argument. If you had so good a case as I, how you would let yourself go ! So could I, but I am only one among many advocates. You, however, are one of the few accusers left after the massacre by Sulla's followers, who almost abolished the law-courts while their master was otherwise employed.

quo te . . . iactares] " how you would gesticulate,"—probably an allusion to Erucius' " ranting " style.

mihi derogo] " disparage, depreciate myself,"—the opp. of adrogo.

in grege] " may count as one of a crowd." Opp. of " egregius."

pugna Cannensis] Cannae and Lake Trasimene (216 B.C., and 217 B.C.) were two great Roman disasters in the war with Hannibal. Figuratively applied here to the slaughter of professional informers and accusers which took place under the proscription.

sat bonum] sc. accusatorem " has made you seem a pretty good accuser," i.e., because so few are left.

ad Servilium] sc. lacum. An artificial reservoir near the Basilica Iulia in the Forum where during Sulla's proscription the heads of many victims were piled.

Quis ibi] part of a trochaic line from a lost tragedy by Ennius, called " Achilles." When the Trojan Hector set the Greek fleet on fire, Ulysses fled from the fight to Achilles' tent. To Ajax' query as to the reason for his flight, Ulysses answered with this line.

Curtios, Marios] so far not identified.

Mammeos] unknown. There is a suggested reading Memmios viz., the brothers C. and L. Memmius who, it appears, were keen and bitter accusers.

Priamum ipsum senem] king of Troy during Trojan war. Here he stands ironically as the type of venerable age. Trans. " the doyen of accusers."

Antistum] some unknown Marian victim of the Sullan proscription. The words " leges pugnare prohibebant " point to one who had been convicted of " infamia " and who was therefore disqualified from acting as a prosecutor. Perhaps L. Antistius who in 95 B.C. indicted T. Matrinius for usurpation of citizen rights is here intended.

iam] " again, further."

sescenti] indefinite like our " scores."

inter sicarios et de veneficiis] " in courts for the trial of murderers and poisoners." Accusers of such desperate men would naturally meet with little mercy from assassins during times of proscription.

vellem viverent] " I could wish (they) were alive." The second subj. is dependent on the first (potential).

ut fit] " naturally," lit. " as happens (generally)."

vis belli ac turba] " the violence and turmoil of war."

summam rerum] " the supreme power."

suis vulneribus mederentur] " who healed their own wounds," i.e., by " getting even " with their enemies.

ruebant] " ran amok."

omnia-que miscebant] " spread wholesale confusion." A phrase for " creating disorder," common in prose and verse.

a quibus . . . . vestigum] " I wonder such people left any trace of the law-courts," i.e. why they did not utterly annihilate all law and order.

hoc commodi est] " there is this much of advantage."

dum erit] dum can take any tense of the indicative if the clause in temporal and denotes the same period of time as that of the complementary clause.

ut coepi dicere] " as I said at first, as I began by saying."

in animo est] sc. mihi, " It is my intention."

tantum modo perstringere] " merely to touch lightly upon each detail." Perstringere is lit. " to touch the surface lightly, graze."

studio . . . officio] " inclination . . . ." " sense of duty."

CAP. XXXIII.

Argument. You, Titus Roscius, had plenty of opportunities of committing the crime, for you were constantly in Rome and the associate of assassins, whereas my client was always in the country.

impellerent] as this impf. subj. is a violation of the primary sequence of tenses after video, it is perhaps best to take it as potential " which might have urged." Moreover the perf. " impulerint " would imply that Titus actually *was* the guilty party. But perhaps the non-sequence is more apparent than real.

ecquae] the adjectival forms of this pronoun are ecqui ecquae, ecquod."

quid ad rem] "what has this fact to do with the case?"

accesserit] "has not even been near it." Note the subjs.

in bonis] sc. emendis, i.e., in buying up confiscated property as "sectores."

alienum] "other people's property."

leviore nomine] "by a less invidious name," i.e. to tone down its harshness, or "by a euphemism."

percussores] "stabbers, dispatchers," i.e., murderers.

in cuius fide] "under whose protection and patronage"

contendito] fut. imperat, "contrast, if you will."

quid postea] "what of that," "what then?"

non continuo] "it does not follow."

longe absum . . . crimine] "am far removed from a charge of that sort."

ad plures . . . pertinere] "should implicate too many persons," lit. to extend to more persons (than is wise).

CAP. XXXIV.

Argument. Now let us consider Titus Roscius' actions just after the murder. Why did the messenger, Mallius Glaucia, hurry off with such indecent speed to the house of Titus and not to that of his son? On whom does this cast suspicion?

strictim] "shortly."

medius fiduis]—me deus fidius sc. adiuvet, "may the god of truth help me,"—a surname of Jupiter's. Trans., "upon my word."

cuicuimodi]=cuiuscuiusmodi, lit. "whatever kind of man you are," i.e., "bad as you are."

ita . . . . ut] the restrictive use of ut consecutive. Trans., "I fear lest in my anxiety to save my client I may not have spared you at all," i.e., been too hard on you.

aliqua ex parte] "to some extent."

quod . . . possim] restrictive, "so far as I can do so consistently with my duty (to my cleint.")

venit in mentem]=reminiscor, "I remember"; hence the genit. oris (your effrontery, "cheek.")

te-ne . . . . depoposcisse] exclamatory infinitive, implying an ellipse of "to think that."

partes istas] "the rôle," metaphor from the stage.

huius] "my client."

ut . . . non] as the clause is final this should be "ne" but the "non" balances "sed," just as "illorum" (which strictly should be sua) forms a better contrast with "huius."

nihil aliud adsequeris] "all you gain."

quid attinuit] "what point was there in ?"

si . . . inieras . . . coieras] the indic. in si-clauses leaves the question of fulfilment or non-fulfilment entirely open.

eo rem adducam] "I will presently bring matters to such a point . . . ."

qua ratione] "on what principle."

optime convenientes] "on the best of terms."

percusserit] "struck the blow."

excutio si quid] "I am not going to search you to see if you have, in case you have . . . ."

non laboro—non curo] "I don't mind." A colloquial phrase.

unum hoc sumo] "I cite this one point," "claim this one privilege."

qui] "how"; the old instrumental case.

fac] "suppose, grant," **audisse**, sc. eum.

contendere] "to cover." Very rare with an acc.

id temporis] "at that time (of night)," cf. id aetatis.

CAP. XXXV.

Argument. Picture to yourselves the incidents of the crime ! Why was Capito first informed ? Because he was in the plot, as the fact of his possessing three of the estates shows. This is not his first murder, and yet he intends to give evidence against Sextus !

argumentatio] "proof."

Nonne vobis . . . cernere. This passage is a good example of the rhetorical figure called Descriptio or Deformatio, i.e., Vision or imaginative narrative characterised by dramatic effects.

ignarum] " not dreaming of his (impending) fate."

Automedontem] " his Jehu," i.e., driver. Automedon was the charioteer of Achilles.

honoris sui causa] " out of respect for himself."

nisi hoc] = hoc tamen, " except that, only."

hanc suspicionem] " suspicion of this kind of thing," i.e., complicity in murder.

lemniscatam] lit. " decked with coloured ribbons," as a mark of extraordinary prowess.

Roma . . . deferatur] " brought to him from Rome," and therefore of all the greater merit (or demerit). Capito's previous crimes had been committed in the provinces.

habeo dicere] " I can tell of one. . . ." A Greek construction.

quem contra morem . . . in Tiberim deiecerit] " whom, contrary to the custom of our ancestors, as he was under 60 years old, he (Capito) pushed over into the Tiber." Two customs seem to be here hinted at (a) In the Comitia Centuriata when elections were held the centuries were divided into iuniores (men between 18 and 45, i.e., of military age), and seniores (from 46 to 60), who passed over pontes or narrow galleries in order to reach their respective saepta or ovilia (" polling-booths). Men over 60 were supposed to have forfeited their vote and if any appeared in the gangways they were sometimes jostled out of the way as a protest by the younger men. (b) On the 15th of May every year the Pontifices and the Vestal Virgins threw into the Tiber 24 images of men made of rushes and called Argei—probably a reminiscence of a time when old men had actually been cast into the Tiber as a sacrifice to the river god. Hence sexagenarios de ponte deicere passed into a proverb meaning that men over 60 years of age had no votes, and presumably no civic rights. The point of Cicero's grim jest is that Capito's victim was *under* sixty and Capito's offence all the more heinous. But, at the best, the jest is very feeble. Cf., our expression " to make a man walk the plank."

prodierit] " come forward as a witness."

atque adeo] " or rather," cf. cap. X., § 29.

veniat modo] " only let him come " ; modo—" provided that."

volumen] " roll," on which Erucius had written down for Capito's benefit the questions he was likely to be asked and the answers he was to give. " Coaching " or " priming " witnesses is not a modern invention !

intentasse] " shaken or brandished before him."

gravitatem] " what personal dignity calculated to excite our expectations." Ironical, of course.

ut libentibus . . . accommodetis] " to induce you to adapt your verdict without compunction (lit. " with willing minds) to his evidence."

videremus] " we should not (be able to) see through their crimes so palpably did not their cupidity, greed, and effrontery blind their own eyes." Videre in the sense of " to see through, fathom " is quite classical.

CAP. XXXVI.

Argument. Of these two men, one avows his guilt by his actions just after the murder; the other, contrary to the practice of even the most illustrious men in the past, has the audacity to offer to give evidence in a case in which he has himself materially benefitted.

alter] T. Roscius Magnus.

volucrem] " a flying messenger " ; perhaps alluding to the winged messenger, Mercury, or the eagle of Jupiter. Cf. Automedon, cap. XXXV., § 98.

comparatum est] " it was ordained, accepted as a principle."

ut . . . non] =ut ne in minimis quidem rebus . . . . " that even the most illustrious men should not plead on their own behalf even in the most trifling cases." The " non " goes so closely in sense with " dicerent " that strict syntax is over-ridden as in cap. XXVIII., § 77.

tertiam partem] an exaggeration; the Scipio referred to is Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus who in B.C. 146 destroyed Carthage.

non diceret] " he would not have given evidence."

in peiorem partem] " for the worse," cf. cap. XVI., § 45 in bonam partem.

occidendum curavit] " procured, brought about the murder of . . . ." Curare+gerundive means " to get a thing done by someone else," " to have a thing done."

quid tu ?] " Well ! " Magnus must have said or done something at this point to indicate dissent at Cicero directly accusing Capito of the murder.

vide ne tibi desis] "look out for yourself," i.e., do not get irritated at my attacking Capito, for you are as much implicated as he.

audaciter]—audacter. Cicero often uses the longer form, which Quintilian calls pedantic.

neque enim . . .] "no-one gets any advantage from an accuser who never opens his mouth nor from a witness who rises from the accuser's bench." Cicero means that Magnus is either an accuser *or* a witness. If an accuser, he should have spoken before, if a witness then he should not sit with the accusers. A good instance of a dilemma.

huc accedit] "there is this further advantage that your partisanship (cupiditas) would have been a little less open and patent."

esset] potential, the suppressed clause being, "if you were not sitting with the accusers."

ex vobis] goes with "audire," not with "quisquam."

dedita opera] "of deliberate purpose," "expressly."

a nobis facere] "to tell in our favour," cf. cap. XXX., § 85, a abl. means "on the side of," opp. of "contra."

CAP. XXXVII.

Argument. It was Magnus and Capito who conveyed news of the murder to Chrysogonus at Volaterrae and instigated him to secure the property. Chrysogonus recognised them as his agents by giving them a share of the spoils.

Ad Volaterras] "to the vicinity of V" not "to V" which would not take a preposition.

eundem qui Ameriam] sc. eum miserit.

qui non norat] "though he (Chrysogonus) knew neither the man nor his property," norat = noverat.

qui]—how ?

cum . . . . audistis] "whenever you hear." Cum + pluperf., indic. would mean "whenever you heard."

municipem] "some fellow-townsman or neighbour must have told him."

indicant . . . . produntur] an allusion to the spying and betrayals which were the fruits of the proscription.

suspiciosum] "a mere matter of conjecture."

non ita disputabo] "I will not argue on these lines," i.e. as a mere matter of probability, but as anticipating certo scio, i.e. it is not a probability but an admitted fact.

cum] "though."

multos veteres] object of Roscii haberent of which "patronos hospites-que" is the complement.

observare] "respect, treat with deference."

in fidem et clientelam] "they put themselves under the patronage and protection of C." Cf. cap XXXIII., § 93.

coniectura] abl. with opus est, "there is need."

ad . . . . accessisse] "to have laid hands upon."

indicii partem] "a share for having given information" or "his share as informer" If *pretium* is read, it means "reward *for* informing."

dederit] subj. because quibus=ut iis.

iudicio] Cicero means that Chrysogonus' action in rewarding the Roscii is a virtual "judgment" of their guilt.

satis fuit] "would it not have been enough?"

denique] "at most."

ut perliberaliter ageretur] "to do the thing handsomely." Per as affix. intensifies, while sub. modifies.

honoris aliquid] "that some recognition should have been made." "Honor" is in the unusual sense of "honorarium, reward, acknowledgment."

tantae pecuniae] gen. qual. "of such value."

manubias] "spoils,"—strictly the money equivalent of booty taken in war.

re cognita] "after investigation."

CAP. XXXVIII.

Argument. It was through Capito that the deputation to Sulla were hoodwinked. In private life a breach of trust is regarded as an offence no less disgraceful than theft, and rightly so.

in decem primis] cf. cap. IX. and VI. for the mission of the ten leading town councillors.

integrum] "inviolable."

impedimento . . . quominus doceatur] " there is a hindrance to Sulla getting to know." The impersonal verb is equivalent to a verb of hindering, hence quominus.

illum] Chrysogonus, **sese,** Capito.

capitis periculum] " risk of losing his status as a citizen " with its consequent disabilities, e.g., exile. Cf. cap. II., § 5.

acuere] " eggs on." The infinitives here are " historic," and give an air of rapidity to the narrative.

cum illo contra hos] the superiority of Latin in the use of pronouns is here strikingly exemplified. " Sese " stands for Capito, " ille " for Chrysogonus and " hi " for the deputation.

depescisci] " to bargain, haggle for."

mora] " excuse, pretext for delay."

isto . . . intercessore] " on his intervention," with Chrysogonus or " on his guaranteeing " that Chrysogonus would annul the sale.

testimonium iis denuntiare] " to call as witnesses," " to subpoena them." Only the prosecution enjoyed this right.

rem mandatam] " a trust "—which a man would undertake for another without remuneration. If such a man failed in his trust he was liable to prosecution either for intentional fraud or for negligence.

malitiosius gessisset] " fraudulently, culpably mismanaged."

turpe] technical, legal term and implying that condemnation (as in theft) involved infamia i.e., the curtailment of civic rights.

operae nostrae . . . fides supponitur] " confidence in our friends is substituted for our own efforts," i.e., we rely on friends' promises (fides) when we cannot do a thing ourselves. Either supponitur or vicaria might be omitted. What connection has the word " vicar " with " vicarius " and what does Fr. " vicaire " mean ?

quam qui laedit] " the man who does violence to which assaults the bulwark of mankind and, as far as in him lies, tears asunder the bonds of society." The stability of human society depends upon good faith between its members.

alius in alia re] " one man is useful in one thing, another in another."

gubernetur] " that the good of all may be promoted by mutual kindnesses."

recipis] "undertake"—a task imposed or entrusted to a man ; suscipere—of one's own accord, cf. cap. I., § 2.

officio simulato] "by an assumed friendliness," i.e., to my interests.

recede] "get out of my way, stand aside," cf., cap. VII., § 20.

suscipis onus] the text here is uncertain, some editors inserting non before posse ; others alter "grave" to "leve" and others "minime" to "maxime" before "ipsi." Adopting Camb. reading trans. "which seems very far from trivial to men whose characters are least trivial," i.e., to men of serious minds "Levis" of course is used in two senses.

CAP. XXXIX.

Argument. If mere negligence in the execution of a trust is punished with loss of certain civil rights, what punishment is adequate for such a dastardly betrayal as Capito's ?.

credidisset] "unless he had had confidence (in his friend)

ita-ne est ?] sc an non est ? Cf. § 34 and § 66, "Is it not so ?

ignominia mortuum] because the murdered man, Sextus, was proscribed.

atque adeo] "and indeed, or even," cf. cap. X., § 29.

inter vivos] i.e., among men still retaining their civil rights

in crimen . . . vocatur] "is made liable to a charge."

infamiae] v. l. infamia rei. The reading is largely conjectural but the main sense pretty clear.

si recte fiat] "if everything is fair and square, above board," i.e. if the transaction is duly carried out, if all the conditions are observed.

neglegere] "to have his mind free." Cicero seems to mean that the man who entrusts a commission to another ought to feel easy in his mind insomuch as he has transferred the burden of responsibility to another.

publice] "by authority of the Corporation," alluding to the decree of the Town Council of Ameria authorising the deputation to Sulla on Sextus' behalf. Publice never means "publicly."

caerimoniam] "sanctity," "sacredness."

decideret] "come to an agreement." Decidere and transigere are synonyms in the legal sense of "arrange."

fidem suam . . . interponeret] "pledge his word," i.e., that he (Sextus) would recognise Capito's agreement.

ille . . . recepisset] "he (Capito) . . . had pledged himself to carry it out."

per arbitrum] "through an umpire, referee." Such cases of "honour" were settled not by a "iudex" but by a referee who decided on grounds of equity.

honestatem amitteret] i.e., would forfeit certain civic rights and become "infamis."

rem restitueret] "pay damages."

nunc] "as a matter of fact," "as it is."

publice] "in the name of the Town Council."

paulum nescio quid] "a mere trifle" lit. "a small something," nescio quid is equivalent to a noun which paulum qualifies.

tantidem] "at as small a price as . . . ."

CAP. XL.

Argument. To deceive an associate is rightly considered as base a thing as to betray a trust. Capito betrayed nine associates and is therefore all the more to be distrusted. It is precisely in a man of his character that you are most likely to find the murderer.

neque iniuria] "and rightly so," abl. man.

rem communicavit] "entered into partnership with." Such companies or partnerships were regarded as "consensual" agreements, i.e., were gratuitous or obligations of "honour."

per eius fidem] "through the *lack* of honour . . . ." Fides in the first case means "good faith," in the second "bad faith." The usual explanation that "datam nec servatam" must be understood is far-fetched and unnecessary.

praecaventur] "guarded against."

tecti] "we can be guarded with strangers."

socium cavere] "how (qui) can we be on our guard against an associate?" cave + dat="to take care of."

ius officii] " we do violence to the principle of mutual loyalty "

muneris] " office," **officii**, " service."

non debuerunt] " were bound not to fear."

malitiam] " knavishness," " malpractice."

viderunt] " see through." Cf. cap. XXXV., § 101.

terret . . . ac minatur] " alarms us with threats," i.e. of giving evidence against us. A sort of Hendiadys.

ornatus] " though enriched with."

flagitiis] " enormities," i.e. offences against morality : " scelus " is an offence of which the law takes cognizance.

putatote] " you may be sure." Cf. cap. VII., § 18, note.

scelus . . . latere] " the germ of crime is present."

promptum et propositum] " plain and patent." Note the alliteration.

si quo de illorum]—si de quo (=aliquo) illorum. The inversion of the natural order is due to the tendency to bring si and quo together. Trans., " if doubt shall be cast on any of the other crimes."

ex hoc] sc. maleficio.

convincatur] " it may be brought home to him."

quid tandem] sc. vobis videtur.

a gladio] " from his trade," i.e. as a gladiator or assassin.

discipulus] i.e., Magnus to whom Cicero now turns his attention.

tantulum . . . concedere] " yield so little in professional skill."

gemina] " a match." Note how Cicero rings the changes on the same idea in par, similis, eadem and gemina.

CAP. XLI.

Argument. Why does Magnus refuse to allow the slaves, who were upon the scene at the time of the murder, to be examined ? " They are with Chrysogonus," you say. " Yes, and that in itself proves they must have something to conceal or you would not be so anxious to withhold them."

aequitatem] " fairness."

ab istis] " from the prosecution." Cicero means Magnus who was bailiff to Chrysogonus.

qui postulabant] Scipio and Metellus. Cf. cap. XXVIII., § 77.

res ipsa] "the request itself, the mere demand."

integerrimi] "most unblemished."

putantur] the present is necessary to show that this is still the opinion of the Roman people ; or this clause may be treated as parenthetical.

nemo esset] the inperf. subj. does double duty (1) consecutive "so that . . . ." and (2) hypothetical, "there would have been." We might have expected the periphrasis "futurus fuerit" here.

dum . . . quaereretur] "provided an inquiry into his father's death might be held."

cum occiditur] purely temporal, "at the time of the murder."

quod . . . video] subject of suspiciosum est.

perniciosum] "damaging, detrimental."

ita, credo] ironical, "quite so, of course !"

ducitur] "is charmed with their culture and refinement."

puerulos] "pages"—often musical or well-educated.

paene operarios] "little better than labourers."

veri simile ut] this construction, instead of the acc. and infin., is confined to negative or quasi-negative clauses.

non, ut] "nor that he had found out their skill and reliability on the work of the estate."

CAP. XLII.

Argument. I do not say I suspect Chrysogonus of the murder but I do say his influence is prejudicial to the state and should be diminished.

omnia convenire] lit. "all things do not apply to all men," i.e., there are exceptions. Trans., "I do not believe one man is to be blamed for everything."

distribuisse] "you remember that I divided." Usually memini is followed by the pres. infin. even of a past event when the subject witnessed it. Here the perf. infin. lays stress on the occurrence of the fact in the past.

in crimen et in audaciam] "to a refutation of the charge and a protest against the effrontery of . . . ."

This division of the case occupies much of Cap. XIII., e.g. (a) the crimen (b) the audacia of the Roscii (c) the undue influence of Chrysogonus.

cuius partes] " a rôle which was allotted to the Roscii." Cf. cap. XIII., § 35 audaciae partes Roscii sibi poposcerunt."

erit] " there will be," i.e. shall be proved.

proprium] " confined to."

qui velit] dependent on " eum cupere verum inveniri," which is itself dependent on " sic existimo." It is also hypothetical " if a man is in favour of an inquiry being held . . . ."

verbo] " in word ")(**re ipsa**—" in deed, reality."

initio] i.e., in cap. XXX., § 83.

possunt] " *might* be adduced." Cf. cap. XXXII., § 91, possum.

quod invitus . . . possum] " I cannot do in detail (diligenter) and at length what is against the grain and a matter of compulsion."

si coepero . . . sit] a confusion or blend of two types of conditional sentences, the future and the " possible " ; the fut. perf. indic (=future) implies that Cicero can, if he will ; in fact it is almost a threat that he *will* begin.

pluribus verbis] " I should have to discuss them at too great length." Surely Cicero was not appalled at the prospect of his own verbosity !

CAP. XLIII.

Argument. I do not mean my condemnation to apply to all " sectores " but only to Chrysogonus. Yet how he came to buy Sextus' property under the law of proscription when Sextus (the father) was not proscribed is beyond my comprehension.

nomen aureum Chrysogoni] gen. of definition, " the golden name," viz., Chrysogonus which literally means " gold-born." A rather clumsy hit at C.'s " wealth " and perhaps at his servile origin, for fanciful names were often given to slaves.

id quod . . . . . attinet] " which I do not mind in the least doing," i.e. hurting C.'s feelings.

in communem causam sectorum] " against purchasers as a body," i.e. indiscriminately.

dicendum nihil . . . videatur] explains and expands " ita se res habet." Trans. " It seems unnecessary that I should anything much (magno opere) against . . . . ."

qua ratione] " on what ground."—the principle, Cf. § 96.

quo modo] " in what way,"—the means.

non ita quaeram ut dicam] " I will not ask this question in such a way as to insinuate . . . ."

audaciter] this is an emendation for the MSS. reading audientur and is quite unnecessary. Translate, " If these things ever come to be known (lit. " heard of ") and openly talked about, [then it will be realised that] Sext. Roscius was not so great a man that we should complain about his treatment most of all " (potissimum). Cicero means that greater men than Sextus suffered under the proscriptions.

sive Valeria sive Cornelia] The lex Cornelia de proscriptione was not really a law but an enactment issued by Sulla on his own authority before he had been made dictator. The Lex Valeria passed on the motion of L. Valerius Flaccus, interrex B.C. 82, by the Comitia Centuriata, *was* a genuine law and, as it enacted that " whatever Sulla had done should have the force of law," it legalised Sulla's previous regulations contained in the Lex Cornelia. Hence Cicero is justified in asserting his ignorance as to which " lex " governed the proceedings in a case of proscription.

non enim novi nec scio] " for I am ignorant of its terms," nôsse—to be acquainted with, scire—to know a fact. Cf. Fr. connaître and savoir.

in adversariorum praesidiis] " within the enemies' lines."

dum . . . fuerant] " so long as there were any lines."

recessimus] other readings are recesserunt and recessum est (impersonal)

in summo otio] " at a time of profound peace."

lege] sc. occisus est.

veteres leges] presumably the old law of outlawry, whereby a man condemned to the penalty of " aquae et ignis interdictio " might be killed with impunity by anybody. Sulla extended this law to his enemies by the Lex Cornelia. Cicero's argument is that the murdered man did not come under any of these laws, as he was neither " accursed," nor a traitor nor proscribed.

CAP. XLIV.

Argument. I am not hinting at Sulla but at Chrysogonus. As the proscriptions and sales were to end on June 1st, and the murder occurred months after, *either* the property was never entered in the public accounts *or* these were tampered with by false dates being inserted ; therefore the sale was illegal.

Sullam . . . purgavit] "my own words have exonerated Sulla." Vide cap. VIII., § 21.

ut ementiretur] this and the other ut—clauses expand and explain " haec omnia " and are equivalent to noun clauses of apposition in English.

passus non sit] the pref. subj. among imperfs. governed by the same ut is to be explained as expressing the *actual* result and not the natural or expected result. The imperfs. express *repeated* acts. Again Cicero would avoid the ending nōn pătĕr-ētūr as being too suggestive of an hexameter line.

postea] in a part of the speech which has been lost.

esse in lege] " it is stated in the law."

quam ad diem] " by what day," marking the limit. " Dies " meaning a fixed day or time is generally feminine.

fiant] " are to end."

Kal. Iunias] June 1st, B.C. 81.

aliquot post menses] the abl. would have been more usual, but post is treated as a preposition. Cf. ante in days of the month.

nulla redierunt] " were never entered." " Nulla " is adverbial. " Bona," of course, must mean the money accruing from the sale of the property.

facetius eludimur] " more neatly tricked."

corruptae] " doctored, tampered with," i.e. by the insertion of a date before June 1st.

capiti mederi] " safeguarding the vital interests of." Caput is either (1) the life or (2) the civic status of Sextus.

reduviam curem] " attending to a hang-nail or whitlow," i.e. a skin affection affecting the nails. Proverbially, means " a mere trifle."

laborat] " he does not bother about the money."

non ullius sui commodi]—nullius sui . . . . " he takes account of no personal advantage," i.e. does not consider of importance the securing of his own material interests.

ex animi . . . sensu ac dolore] " from my own sense of resentment." Hendiadys cf. cap. IV., § 9 natura pudorque meus.

extrema] like medius, summus, imus, etc., specify *parts* of the nouns they qualify. Here— " at the end of my speech."

CAP. XLV.

Argument. It is idle for Chrysogonus to attempt to put the responsibility on Sulla who, owing to the vast extent of his undertakings, cannot know all that is going on ; even Jupiter, owing to the greatness of the Universe, cannot prevent the occurrence of disasters, and the mind of man is far inferior to the mind of Jupiter.

remoto . . . Roscio] " ignoring Sextus altogether, apart from Sextus."

tantulo] abl. price " at so small a sum."

in patronum . . . . conferre] " to refer to his patron Sulla."

nihil egerit] lit. " he will have achieved nothing." The fut.-perf. expresses more emphatic conviction.

propter magnitudinem rerum] " owing to the vastness of his responsibilities."

placet] *sc nobis*, " do you think it right."

imprudentia] " by inadvertence," i.e. thro' his not noticing it.

nocuit . . . delevit . . . perdidit] " gnomic " perfs. and equivalent to English presents.

pernicii causa]=perniciei, an old form of the genit. Trans. " merely for mischief, for sheer wantonness."

imperii-que maiestatem] " sovereign power " is perhaps the nearest English. It alludes to the stability of Government under Sulla as contrasted with the anarchy that prevailed under Cinna and Marius. This, of course, is Cicero's view, not ours.

aliqua animadvertere non potuisse] " should have been unable to take cognizance of some things."

nisi . . . adepta non sit] ironical and improbable " unless it is to be wondered at that the mind of man should have failed to achieve what even divine power cannot arrive at," i.e. impossibilities or miracles.

nunc cum maxime] "now more than ever, at this very moment."

nomen deferendum curavit] "who procured the indictment against." For explanation see cap. III., § 8.

Erucius] there is a gap in the MSS. here. In the missing portion Cicero probably dealt with the fictitious sale of Roscius' property (cap. XLIV.) and the extravagant habits of Chrysogonus which led him to seek wealth by robbing others.

cuius honoris causa] "whom for his own credit's sake"—ironical, of course, as in XXXV., § 98. Appears to refer to Chrysogonus.

CAP. XLVI.

Argument. See what princely style Chrysogonus keeps up! He has a house on the Palatine crammed with all sorts of art treasures, the fruits of previous robberies, and he keeps a regular retinue of musicians and gives expensive dinners to his friends. And then what a dandy he is and how he swaggers about, looking down upon everybody!

aptam et ratione dispositam] *sc* domum or villam, "a comfortable and nicely-situated house." Cicero seems to be contrasting the modest establishments of Sulla's other freedmen with that of the extravagant favourite, Chrysogonus.

Sallentinis . . . Bruttiis] Parts of Calabria, the Southern part of Italy. The former S and W, the latter S, i.e. the "heel" and "toe" respectively.

alter] i.e., Chrysogonus.

tibi] Ethic Dative, expressing scorn, surprise, indignation. "The other, if you please . . . . .."

Palatio] the Palatine was the dwelling place of many Roman nobles, a sort of "West End." After the republic, it became the imperial residence.

animi causa] "as a hobby," "for his own enjoyment."

vasis Corinthiis] bronzes made of a mixture of gold, silver and copper.

authepsa] "automatic cooker." A Greek word meaning literally, "self-boiler."

enuntiare] "calling out the bids." Cf. pronuntiare.

caelati] "repoussé work, embossed" lit. "chiselled."

stragulae vestis] expensive " coverlets " for the couches or triclinia. The adj. stragulus means " that serves for spreading." Vestis is here a collective noun.

pictarum tabularum] " pictures."

signorum] " statuary."

marmoris] marble slabs for tables, sideboards, floors, etc.

familiam] " household of slaves." We should say to-day, " What a retinue of servants he had ! "

artificiis] " accomplishments." The slave played many parts in a Roman family. He might be clerk, steward, mechanic, actor, surgeon, teacher, etc.

pistores] " bakers." **lecticarios**] " litter-bearers."

conviciis] " noisy cries," lit. " abuse, brawls." The old reading was " conviviis," banquets.

honesta] " respectable." **credo**, ironical, " naturally."

officina nequitiae] " a vice factory," " a workshop for the manufacture of vice."

deversorium flagitiorum] " meeting-place for crimes," lit. an inn, resort, caravanserai.

composita] " trim," carefully dressed."

delibuto] " scented, perfumed."

volitet] " struts about," " swaggers."

togatorum] " citizens," lit. " toga-clad." Cicero brings out, by using this word, the disgrace of citizens dancing attendance upon freedmen.

hominem prae se neminem] " he thinks nobody a human being but himself " ; prae=in comparison with.

beatum] " well-off, prosperous." Cicero means " blessed with this world's goods."

imperitior] " an ignorant person," i.e., one who did not know my past history.

existimet] with " vereor ne " forms the real apodosis of si velim. This form makes the statement less particular. Cf. possum, vituperare below.

si quid . . . non placeat] object of vituperare, " find fault with anything in that party, i.e., the nobility, with which I do not happen to agree." Cicero means that as a supporter of the nobility he has a right (meo iure) to criticise any part of it which he does not approve.

alienum animum] " that my sympathies are opposed to the cause of the nobility.

CAP. XLVII.

Argument. No man supported the cause of the nobility with more zeal than I, and I rejoice in their triumph, but it was a barren victory if the low-born are to benefit by it at the expense of respectable men.

pro mea . . . . parte] " to the best of my poor and humble ability." Pro expresses proportion, cf. pro virili parte, " manfully."

ut componeretur] epexegetic of *id* above, " that an agreement might be reached," i.e. between democrats and aristocrats.

defendisse] " to have bent all my energies upon."

humilitatem . . . . de amplitudive] " that it was a struggle for the highest positions between the low and the great." Abs. for concrete.

erat] " it would have been."

quibus incolumibus]—qui si incolumes essent. Trans. " upon whose preservation depended respectability at home and prestige abroad."

quod animadversum est] " because those were punished who fought." Sulla punished those Italian communities (like Samnium) which had opposed him, by demolishing their walls, cancelling their civic liberties and confiscating their lands.

pugnatum esse] impersonal, " the object of the fighting was to produce such results."

in eo studio . . . fuisse] " a partisan of that side " " eo " seems to be in agreement with " studio " by attraction.

postremi] " men of the baser sort," a hint at Chrysogonus.

recreatus] " given a new lease of life."

ornabitur] " will gain fresh honour."

CAP. XLVIII.

Argument. The nobility have now recovered their proper position in the state ; if they wish it they can easily safeguard their position, but only by repudiating such low-born upstarts as Chrysogonus.

haec] " these times, the present régime,"

concessum ei non esse commemorant] "allege it (i.e., the power) was never granted him," i.e., that Chrysogonus' power is a usurpation, an abuse and not a natural consequence of the present régime. A palpable attempt to placate the "powers that be."

sit . . . dicat] both consec. subjs. Why?

vellem . . . liceret] "I wish I could." Cicero means that no-one need be afraid of Chrysogonus as he has no power beyond what he usurps.

hoc indicassem] "I would have given my vote thus." All these pluffs. subj. are "potential."

procuratio] "jurisdiction," official sphere."

ne ominis quidem causâ] "if only to avoid the ill omen."

ornamenta] "privileges," "distinctions." By a strange irony of history this prophecy was fulfilled only 10 years later when the Lex Aurelia (B.C. 70) admitted the equites to the law courts and revived the power of the tribunes.

male] "treasonably"; the opposite of bonus and bene applied to the well-affected or "loyal" citizens, i.e. those who agreed with Cicero.

suam causam . . . communicare] "to confuse their cause with that of Ch." Cicero means that Chrysogonus is really not a member of the nobles' party at all, and that condemnation of him does not involve any reflexion on the Sullan party.

videant . . . ne . . . sit] lit. "let them see that it be not." Trans. "It may be a disgrace for men . . . ."

equestrem splendorem] "the lustre, i.e. predominance of the equites." Caius Gracchus in 123-2 B.C. had handed over the law-courts to the knights (equites) from the senators. As a punishment for the opposition of the equites in the civil war Sulla deprived them of this privilege and restored it to their rivals the senators.

servi] really, "liberti."

versabatur] "was exercised."

viam munitet] lit. "protects the road" i.e. "paves the way for an attack upon," and practically the same as "quod iter adfectat." Evidently a conversational expression. Munito is a derivative of "munio." Reading is doubtful.

ad fidem, etc.] "it is directed against your good faith, your oath, your verdicts, to almost the only thing pure and undefiled that is left in the state."

hic-ne or hic-i-ne] "does Chrysogonus think that he has *some* power even here?"

quod verear . . . quod ausus est] the subj. gives the "unreal" cause, the indic. the real.

ad perniciem] "in bringing about the ruin of."

CAP. XLIX.

Argument. If the triumph of the nobility ought to be of advantage to the state, then all right-thinking men ought to applaud me. In attacking Chrysogonus I am not attacking the nobility. All my client asks is his freedom.

si id actum est] "if that was its purpose," i.e. the aim of the nobility in capturing political power.

maluerim . . . senserim] "in preferring . . . in feeling"

inermis] Cicero escaped from the civil disturbances that followed the Social War (B.C. 89) in the study of literature.

ornamento] predic. dative.

optimo et nobilissimo] "to all the best and the noblest."

se ipsum probe novit] "knows his own nature too well," i.e. he must be as great a villain as Chrysogonus.

rationem communicatam] "a common interest with."

cum laeditur] the MSS. read laeditur cum, "he is injured in being dissociated from so glorious a cause."

haec omnis oratio] "my remarks so far."

res publica] "the posture of affairs"; the critical nature of the times.

imperitus morum] "being unsophisticated," "out of touch with the spirit of the age."

iure gentium] not "the law of nations" but that "natural" law which all nations instinctively recognise.

careat] "be rid of." **carere,** "deprived of." An obvious pun.

in suam rem] "to his own profit," i.e. embezzled. The whole sentence is grimly ironical.

optima fide] "genuinely, to the best of his belief."

anulum] every free Roman worn a ring, gold, if a senator or knight, iron, if an ordinary citizen.

excepit] "kept back."

CAP. L.

Argument. If you are trying to compass the death of the son because you have unlawfully seized the father's property, is it not because you fear the property may some day be recovered by the descendants of the proscribed ? And is not this tantamount to a doubt of the permanency of the Sullan régime ?

misericordia] " charity."

animus aequus] " I am resigned."

familia] " household " of slaves.

quid insequeris] " why do you attack (Sextus) " ?

hominem occidere] " to do murder."

ne quando] " that at some future time." After si, ne, num, etc. the shorter forms of the pronouns and particles are used.

facis inuriam] " you are wrong in placing . . . ."

spem emptionis] " more hope of your purchase remaining valid."

ne monumenti quidem causa] " not even as a souvenir," " keepsake."

quae ista] " what is the *meaning* of your cruel treatment ? "

quicquam . . . reliqui] " anything left " partitive gen.

possis] consecutive.

indignum] " an affront."

Nepotis sorore] cf. cap. X. and note thereon.

spectatissima] " respected, worthy."

cum esset mulier] " woman though she was."

virtute perfecit] " managed by a courage worthy of a man to reflect no less distinction on them by her own merits than the honour with which she was herself invested in consequence of their worth (dignitate).

CAP. LI.

Argument. Is it my defence of Sextus that rouses your ire ? the circumstances would have justified a far more vigorous line. It was Messala who backed me and if there were more like him it would be better for the state.

pro] lit. "in proportion to," i.e. in view of.

hospitiis] cf. cap. VI., § 15 for its technical meaning.

satis . . . defenderetur] "he would not lack adequate defence," i.e. there would be plenty to speak for him.

summa respublica] "the highest interests of the state."

nunc] "as it is" **potentia**] "undue influence."

rationem] "sphere, province."

M. Messala] the younger (consul B.C. 53) who was at this time about 17 and therefore too young to plead.

sua causa] "for his own sake."

adsiduitate] "by his constant attendance in court."

sectorum] "brokers," purchasers of confiscated property sold by the state to the highest bidder. Cf. cap. XXIX., § 80.

pro hac nobilitate] "for nobles like this," i.e. like Messala.

haec acta res est] "this movement (res) was effected," i.e. Sulla's régime.

in civitatem] the nobles had been exiled during the rule of Cinna, Carbo, and the younger Marius (87—82 B.C.).

facerent] and the other inpf. subjs. are "potential."

res publica . . . laborarent] sc. laboraret as predicate to res publica. "The state would be less troubled by them and they would suffer less from unpopularity."

CAP. LII.

Argument. If Chrysogonus is not satisfied with obtaining Sextus' property but seeks his life also, his only hope is in your mercy. If that fails, all is lost; but I beseech you not to let this court become the refuge of scoundrels like Chrysogonus.

ut vitam ne petat] cf. II., § 4.

versata est] "is rampant."

actum est] sc. de nobis, "It is all over with us."

satius est] "it were better," cf. longum est, "it would be tedious," and cf. cap. XXXVII., § 108 and XIX., § 52.

sectores ac sicarii] "cut-purses and cut-throats." There is a pun which it is hard to reproduce. Cf. XXIX., § 80.

ut . . . collocent] epexegetic of "hoc facere."

in quos . . . incidant] "into whose hands may fall any who may have fled . ."

excipiatis] "to fall upon." Metaphor from hunting, and meaning to meet a hunted animal as be breaks cover.

di prohibeant] "Heaven forfend."

consilium publicum] "court of the people." In cap. LIII., § 153 it is used of the Senate as the supreme "deliberative" body. Here it means the quaestio perpetua which was often called indicium publicum.

iure iurando] = vestris sententiis, cf. cap. III., § 8.

periculo] "public trial," cf. cap. XXX., § 85.

ad quem . . . pertineat] "to whom the wrongdoing belongs," i.e., who is really guilty.

probatum suis filium] "a son commended by his own relatives."

consistere] "find a footing."

CAP. LIII.

Argument. God forbid that you should set on foot a second proscription, more cruel and far-reaching than the first. Put an end to the cruelty of citizen against citizen lest the state become so familiarized with atrocious deeds as to lose all sensibility to suffering.

adducantur] "brought for trial before you."

instaurata] "set on foot."

suscipere] "endorse, sanction." Sylla's first proscription law was not sanctioned by the Senate.

more maiorum] it was only the people themselves in their Comitia Centuriata who could legally pronounce sentences of outlawry or death upon a Roman citizen.

publico consilio] i.e., the Senate, "by the authority of the supreme national assembly."

infantium puerorum] "young children." Puer here—a child of either sex, infans. is an adj.

perventuram (esse) puletis] The "putetis" seems redundant; "see to what a pass you think the state may come."

domestica crudelitate] "cruelty to fellow-citizens."

consuetudine incommodorum] "through familiarity with disasters." Objve. gen.

adsiduitate molestiarum] "from the constant presence of suffering."

sensum humanitatis] "all feelings of humanity."

VOCABULARY TO PRO SEX. ROSCIO

NOTE.—After verbs the Nos. 1, 2, 3 *and* 4 *mean that the verbs so marked belong respectively to he first, second, third and fourth conjugations, and are regular.*

CAP. I.

miror, 1 ; to wonder
tot, adv. : so many
sedeo, ēre, sedi, sessum—sit
potissimum ; superl. of potis, e, potior (adj.) or potius (adv.), stronger, rather, most of all
surgo, ĕre, surrexi, surrectum ; to rise
aetas, atis *f* ; age
ingenium, ii, *n* ; intellect, ability
auctoritas, atis, *f* ; authority, influence
comparo, 1 ; to compare
novus, a, um ; new, strange
scelus, eris, *n* ; crime
conflo, 1 ; to fuse, concoct, invent
defendo, ĕre, defendi, defensum ; to defend
propter ; prep. with acc., on account of
iniquitas, atis *f* ; unevenness, unfairness
audeo, ēre, ausus sum ; to dare, venture
facio, ĕre, feci, factum ; to make ; pass. fio, factus sum fieri, to become
propterea ; for the reason that, on that account
officium, ii, *n* ; duty, function
taceo, ēre, tacui, tacitum ; to be silent
idcirco ; for the reason that, because
quia ; because
audax, acis ; bold
parvus, minor, minimus ; small little. Adv., paulum, minus minime
tantus, a, um ; so great, so much
officiosus, a, um ; full of loyalty dutiful, conscientious
ceterus, a, um ; the rest, the remainder
laus, laudis, *f* ; praise, merit
cupidus, a, um ; keen, desirous
praeripio, ĕre, ripui, reptum ; to snatch away, filch
praeter ; prep. beyond, except
impello, ĕre, impuli, impulsum ; to drive, impel
recipio, ĕre, recepi, receptum ; to undertake
amplitudo, inis *f* ; distinction, honour

necesse ; inevitable, necessary
multus, a, um ; much, many. Compar. plus, pluris, superl. plurimus
liber, era, erum ; free
nequaquam ; by no means, not at all
tamen ; however, nevertheless
similis, e ; like
oratio, onis *f* ; speech
exeo, ire, ii, itum ; to issue, emanate
vulgus, i, *n* ; the common people
emano 1 ; to get abroad, issue
deinde ; next, then, in the second place
obscurus, a, um ; obscure, hidden
nobilitas, atis, *f* ; nobility, nobleness
temere ; rashly
concedo, ĕre, cessi, cessum ; to yield, forgive
prudentia, ae, *f* ; forethought
occultus, a, um ; hidden, secret
nondum ; not yet
accedo, ĕre,—cessi,—cessum ; to approach, add
ignosco, ĕre, ignovi, ignotum ; to forgive
adulescens, entis, *c* ; young person, youth
tametsi ; conj. although (indicative)
ratio, onis *f* ; plan, method, reason, principle
verus, a, um ; true, real
cognosco, ĕre,—novi,—nitum ; to inquire, investigate
consuetudo, inis *f* ; custom, habit
civitas, atis *f* ; state, citizenship
tollo, ĕre, sustuli, sublatum ; to take away, remove
forsitan ; perchance, perhaps (subjunctive)
peto, ĕre, ii, itum ; to seek, ask
utervis, utra-vis, utrum-vis ; which you please, either
salvus, a, um ; safe, uninjured
arbitror 1 ; to think, believe
contendo, ĕre, contendi, contentum ; to strive, hasten
apud, ; at, with, in, among
beneficium, ii ; benefit, service
dignitas, atis *f* ; worth, prestige, honour
benevolentia, ae *f* ; kindly feeling, kindness
erga ; towards (of the feelings only)
ignoro 1 ; to be ignorant of
aspernor 1 ; to despise, reject
voluntas, atis *f* ; wish, will, sentiment
neglego, ĕre,—lexi,—lectum ; to ignore, set at nought
debeo, ēre, ui, itum ; to owe, be under an obligation.

CAP. II.

patronus, i *m* ; advocate, counsel, patron
ex-sisto, ĕre,—stiti,—stitum ; to appear, come out
eligo, ĕre,—legi,—lectum ; to choose, pick
relinquo, ĕre, reliqui, relictum ; to leave, abandon
uti—ut=that, in order that, so that
satis ; sufficiently, enough, (adv. or pron.)
firmus, a, um ; strong, firm
praesidium, ii *n* ; defence, protection

omnino ; altogether, absolutely
desero, ĕre,—serui,—sertum ; to abandon, desert
quaero, ĕre, quaesivi, quaesitum ; to ask, inquire
terror, oris, *m* ; terror, ground for fear
formido, inis *f* ; dread, horror
talis, e ; such, of that kind
vir, i, *m* ; man, hero
impedio, ire, ii, itum ; to hinder, prevent
quominus ; but that, from, lest
pro ; on behalf of, for, instead of
caput, itis, *n* ; head, life, status as a citizen
alter, era, erum ; one of two
modus, i, *m* ; manner, way, fashion
consuesco, ĕre,—evi,—etum ; to be accustomed
adhuc ; still, so far
mirus, a, um ; strange, wonderful
consulto ; purposely, designedly
accusator, oris, *m* ; accuser, prosecutor
conflo 1 ; to fuse, weld, occasion, invent
indicuim, ii, *n* ; judgment, trial, verdict, court of law
mentio, onis *f* ; mention
bona, orum, *n* ; goods, property
sexagiens ; sixty times
clarus, a, um ; famous, renowned
fortis, e ; brave, gallant
honor, oris, *m* ; honour, compliment
causa ; abl. for the sake of (with genit.)
nomino 1 ; to name, mention
nummus, i, *m* ; coin, especially the sestertius
emo, ĕre, emi, emptum ; to buy
potens, entis ; powerful, strong influential
postulo 1 ; to ask, demand
quoniam ; since, seeing that
alienus, a, um ; belonging to another
plenus, a, um ; full, abundant
praeclarus, a, um ; noble, famous
nullus, a, um ; no, none
ius, iuris *n* ; right, law, jurisdiction
invado, ĕre,—vasi,—vasum ; to fall upon, pounce upon
obsto, are,—stiti,—atum ; to oppose, stand in the way
officio, ĕre,—feci,—fectum ; to thwart, obstruct, bar
video, ēre, vidi, visum ; to see. In the pass, to seem
deleo, ēre,—evi,—etum ; to destroy, get rid of
suspicio, onis *f* ; suspicion
metus, us, *m* ; fear, apprehension
incolumis, e ; safe, uninjured
innocens, entis ; innocent person
patrimonium, ii, *n* ; patrimony, father's estate
copiosus, a, um ; abundant, rich
obtineo, ēre,—tinui,—tentum ; to hold, maintain
damno 1 ; to condemn
eicio, ĕre, eieci, eiectum ; to expel, eject
adipiscor, i, adeptus sum ; attain, obtain
luxuria, ae *f* ; extravagance, waste (cf. luxuries)

effundo, ĕre, —fudi, —fusum ; to spend, waste
consumo, ĕre,—sumpsi,— sumptum ; to spend.
scrupulus, i, *m* ; scruple, misgiving, lit., small stone
stimulo 1 ; to goad, prick
pungo, ĕre, pupugi, punctum ; to prick, harass
evello, ĕre, evelli, evulsum ; to tear out
praeda, ae *f* ; booty, plunder
nefarius, a, um ; accursed, abominable
adiutor, oris, *m* ; helper, assistant, abettor
profiteor, ēri, professus sum ; to volunteer, avow
aequus, a, um ; fair, just, equitable
honestus, a, um ; honourable
postulatio, onis *f* ; demand
adfero,—ferre,—adtuli,— adlatum ; to bring forward
aliquantus, a, um ; considerable, tolerable, moderate

CAP. III.

contentus, a, um ; content, satisfied
sanguis, inis, *m* ; blood
resisto, ĕre, restiti,— ; to resist, oppose
calamitas, atis *f* ; calamity, downfall
levo 1 ; to raise, lighten, avert
intendo, ĕre,—tendi,—tentum ; to aim at, threaten
propulso 1 ; to drive away, repel
crimen, inis, *n* ; charge, accusation
quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet (adjl.) ; any you please, any whatever
denique ; finally, in a word
vel ; even, or, perhaps
reperio, ire, repperi, repertum ; to find, discover
defero,—ferre,—tuli,—latum ; to report, disclose
postremo ; finally, lastly. Superl. of posterus
quisquam, quaequam, quidquam ; any at all, used in negative or virtually negative clauses
invenio, ire,—veni,—ventum ; to come upon, discover
recuso 1 ; to reject, object, refuse
quin ; that, but that, from Used after verbs of preventing, etc., used negatively
libido, inis *f* ; pleasure, whim, lust
dedo, ĕre, dedidi, deditum ; to yield, surrender
sin = si-ne or si non ; but if, otherwise
ago, ere, egi, actum ; to do. Agitur = is at stake, is involved
nisi ; unless, if not, except
desum, esse ; to be wanting
opimus, a, um ; rich, costly
damnatio, onis *f* ; condemnation
velut ; as though, as if
cumulus, i, *m* ; crown, top, coping-stone
indignus, a, um ; unworthy, undeserved
idoneus, a, um ; fitted, suitable
habeo, ĕre ; to hold, consider
sententia, ae, *f* ; opinion, vote
ius iurandum, iuris iurandi, *n* ; oath

adsequor, i, adsecutus sum ; to obtain, get
ferrum, i, *n* ; iron, sword, violence
senatus, us, *m* ; senate
consilium, ii, *n* ; council, court
deligo, ĕre,—legi,—lectum ; to choose
severitas, atis *f* ; sternness, uprightness, conscientiousness
sicarius, ii, *m* ; assassin, murderer
mŏdŏ ; only, merely
supplicium, ii, *n* ; punishment
maleficium, ii, *n* ; wrongdoing, crime
horreo, ĕre, ui ; to dread, be afraid of
spolia, orum, *n* ; spoils, trophies
orno 1 ; to adorn, honour
augeo, ĕre, auxi, auctum ; to increase, enrich
discedo, ĕre,—cessi,—cessum ; to depart

CAP. IV

tam ; so, to that degree
atrox, cis ; violent, revolting
commode ; adequately, fittingly
graviter ; severely, seriously
conqueror, i, questus sum ; to protest, complain
vociferor, 1 ; to denounce, cry aloud
intellego, ĕre,—exi,—ectum ; to understand
commoditas, atis, *f* ; adequacy, competence
guavitas, atis, *f* ; seriousness, weight
aetas, atis *f* : age, time of life
libertas, atis, *f* ; freedom
impedimentum, i, *n* ; hindrance
huc ; thither, to this
timor, oris, *m* ; timidity, nervousness
pudor, oris, *m* ; modesty, sense of shame
attribuo, ĕre, ui utum ; to assign, give
vis,—*f* ; force, violence ; in plu. strength
adversarius, ii, *m* ; adversary, opponent
quapropter ; wherefore, on which account
oro 1 ; to pray, beg
obsecro 1 ; to beseech, entreat
attente ; attentively, with attention
venia, ae, *f* ; pardon, indulgence
fides, ei, *f* ; faith, honour
fretus, a, um ; relying on, trusting in (with abl.)
onus, eris, *n* ; burden, weight
adlevo, 1 ; to life, relieve
studium, ii, *n* ; zeal, desire, keenness
spero, 1 ; to hope
deficio, ĕre,—feci,—fectum ; to fail, lack
suscipio, ĕre,—cepi,—ceptum ; to undertake
perfero, ferre,—tuli,—latum ; to endure, put up with
opprimo, ĕre,—pressi,—pressum ; to crush, overwhelm
malo, malle, malui ; to prefer
semel ; once
impono, ĕre,—posui,—positum ; to impose, place on
perfidia, ae, *f* ; treachery
abicio, ĕre, ieci,—iectum ; to throw away, forfeit

infirmitas, atis, *f*; weakness
depono, ĕre,—posui,—positum; to lay aside
magno opere or magnopere; greatly
quaeso, ĕre, quaesivi, (old form of quaero); to ask, beg, pray
qualis, e; of what kind or sort; correlative of talis
antea; previously, before
praebeo, 2; to furnish, show prove
quaestio, onis, *f*; inquiry, investigation, commission
impertio, 4; to share, bestow, show, prove

CAP. V.

quantus, a, um; how great, how much
multitudo, inis, *f*; multitude, throng, population
convenio, ire, veni, ventum; to assemble, meet
mortalis, e; mortal, human
exspectatio, onis, *f*; expectation, anticipation
cupiditas, atis, *f*; desire, zeal, ambition
acer, acris, acre; keen, acute, fierce
intervallum, i, *n*; interval
committo, ĕre,—misi,—missum to commit, hold
caedes, is, *f*; slaughter, murder
indignus, a, um; unworthy, undeserved, innocent
praetor, oris, *m*; praetor, president of standing commission
manifestus, a, um; plain, obvious, clear
cottidianus, a, um (quotidianus); daily
vindicatio, onis, *f*; punishment, retribution
vociferatio, onis, *f*; protest, outcry, appeal
utor, i, usus sum (with abl.); to use, employ
peto, ĕre, ii, itum; to seek, ask, beg
quam; as, how; **quam acerrime**; as severely as possible
vindico 1; to punish
cogito 1; to reflect, think
nisi; unless, except, if not
ostendo, ĕre,—tendi,—sum *or* **tum**; to show, prove
eo; thither, to that point or degree
prorumpo, ĕre,—rupi,—ruptum; to break forth, to burst out
clam; secretly, unawares
insidiae, arum, *f*; ambush, trap
forum, i, *n*; market-place, law-court
tribunal, alis, *n*; platform, judgment-seat, bench of magistrates
subsellium, ii, *n*; bench, seat for witnesses
tento 1; to try. Also spelt tempto
licet, ēre, licuit, *impers.*; it is permitted, lawful
occido, ere,—cidi,—cisum; to kill
luctus, us, *m*; grief, pain
affero, ferre,—tuli,—talum; to cause, occasion
egestas,—atis, *f*; destitution, want
ingulo, 1; to strangle, cut the throat of

summe ; in the highest degree pre-eminently
cupio, ĕre, ii, itum ; to desire, seek
praesidium, ii, *n* ; guard, escort, garrison
ibidem ; in the same place
trucido 1 ; to butcher, murder
posco, ĕre, poposci ; to ask, demand, call for
nefarius, a, um ; abominable, atrocious
initium, ii, *n* ; beginning, commencement
modus, i, *m* ; manner, fashion
resto, are,—stiti,— ; to remain, to be left over
expono, ĕre,—posui,—positum ; to set forth
miseria, ae, *f* ; hardship, misery
audacia, ae, *f* ; effrontery, boldness
cognosco, ĕre,—novi,-nitum ; to recognise, realise

CAP. VI.

municeps,—cipis, *c* ; burgher burgess, citizen of country town
Amerinus, a, um ; of Ameria (in Umbria)
genus, eris, *n* ; birth, ancestry, stock
pecunia, ae, *f* ; money
municipium, ii, *n* ; township
verum adv. ; truly, but
vicinitas, atis, *f* ; neighbourhood, vicinity
gratia, ae, *f* ; influence, popularity
hospitium, ii, *n* ; guest, friendship, league between families
florens, entis ; flourishing, prosperous
cum ; with, in company with (abl.)
domesticus, a, um ; domestic, civil, intestine
usus, us, *m* ; use, familiarity, intercourse
aequus, a, um ; fair, equal
gratiâ ; for the sake of (with genit)
commodum, i, *n* ; advantage, blessing
solus, a, um ; alone, only
patrimonium, ii, *n* ; patrimony, father's property
praedo, onis, *m* ; robber, brigand
eripio, ĕre,—ripui, reptum ; to seize, snatch
possideo, ĕre,—sedi,—sessum ; to own, hold, possess
hospes, itis, *m* ; guest, host
fautor, oris, *m* ; supporter, adherent
tumultus, us, *m* ; disturbance, outbeak
prope, propior, proximus ; near
salus, utis, *f* ; safety
discrimin inis *n* ; peril, crisis, jeopardy
opera, ae, *f* ; work, aid, activity
studium, ii, *n* ; zeal, interest, taste
rectus, a, um ; right, straight
propter ; on account of, for
numero 1 ; to count, consider
posteaquam ; after that, after
constituo, ĕre,—ui,—utum ; to settle, confirm, establish
arma, orum, *n* ; arms, weapons, war
recedo, ĕre,—cessi,—cessum ; to retire, withdraw

proscribo, ĕre,—scripsi,—scriptum ; to proscribe (lit. to advertise as for sale)
regio, onis, *f* ; region, district
frequens, entis ; thick, crowded ; as adverb, often, repeatedly
os, oris, *n* ; mouth, lips
cottidie (quotidie) ; daily
versor 1 ; to be engaged, to be, to move about
magnopere, magis, maxime ; greatly, more, most
exsulto 1 ; to leap up, rejoice, exalt
timeo, ēre,—ui ;———, to fear
accido, ĕre,—cidi ; ———, to happen, befall
vetus, eris ; old, aged, experienced
inimicitia, ae, *f* ; hatred, animosity, feud
praedium, ii, *n* ; farm, estate
caveo, ēre, cavi, cautum ; with acc. to beware, guard against ; with dat., to consult the interests of
soleo, ēre, solitus sum ; to be accustomed
vivo, ĕre, vixi, victum ; to live, exist
inuiria, ae. *f* ; harm, wrong
cognomen, inis, *n* ; surname
palma, ae, *f* ; palm-leaf, victory
nuper ; lately
lanista, ae, *m* ; trainer of gladiators
confero, ferre,—tuli,—latum ; to bring together ; with se, to go to, betake oneself to
tiro, onis, *m* ; recruit, novice, beginner
supero 1 ; to excel, overcome

CAP. VII.

nam ; for
adsiduus, a, um ; constant, busy
familiaris, e ; belonging to the family
res familiaris ; property, estate
rusticus, a, um ; rustic, rural
balnea, ae, *f* ; bath ; pl., public baths
Pallacinus, a, um ; Pallacine (near the Circus Flaminius)
cena, ae, *f* ; dinner, dinner-party
pertineo, ēre,—tinui ——— ; to reach, attach to
adhuc ; still, up to the present
suspiciosus, a, um ; full of suspicion, suspicious
perspicuus, a, um ; clear, patent, obvious
adfinis, e ; bordering on, implicated in, privy to
iudico 1 ; to judge, deem
tenuis, e ; thin, poor
libertinus, i, *m* ; freedman
cliens, entis, *c* ; client, dependant, vassal
hora, ae, *f* ; hour
diluculum, i, *n* ; daybreak, dawn
nuntius, ii, *m* ; news, messenger
nocturnus, a, um ; nocturnal, of the night
passus, ūs, *m* ; a pace, step
cisium, ii, *n* ; a light chariot, gig
pervolo 1 ; to fly over, traverse, speed
exopto 1 ; to long for, yearn
cruor, oris, *m* ; gore, blood
recens, entis ; fresh, recent
telum, i, *n* ; weapon

extraho, ĕre,—traxi,—tractum ; to withdraw
quadriduum, i, *n* ; a space of four days
magnitudo, inis, *f* ; greatness, size
demonstro 1 ; to show, point out
bonitas, alis *f* ; goodness, good quality
fundus, i, *m* ; farm
Tiberis, is, *m* ; Tiber
fere ; almost, roughly, about
tango, ĕre, tetigi, tactum ; to touch, border on
inopia, ae, *f* ; want, poverty, helplessness
solitudo, inis, *f* ; solitude, loneliness
commemoro 1 ; to relate, narrate
splendidus, a, um ; illustrious, fashionable
gratiosus, a, um ; popular, influential
negotium, ii, *n* ; business, trouble
perfacilis, e ; very easy
incautus, a, um ; heedless, unsuspicious
ignotus, a, um ; unknown, stranger
medius, a, um ; middle, midst
polliceor, ĕri,—itus sum ; to promise, guarantee
diu, diutius, diutissime ; for a long time, long
societas, atis, *f* ; league, plot
coeo, ire,—ii,—itum ; to enter upon, form

CAP. VIII.

mentio, onis, *f* ; mention
defungor, i, functus sum (with abl.) ; to have done with, pass safely through
refero,—ferre,—tuli,—latum ; to carry back, set down, enter
tabulae, arum, *f* ; tablets, lists
veneo, ire,—itum ; to be sold
studiosus, a, um ; fond of, devoted to
manceps, ipis, *m* ; purchaser, buyer
vel ; even, or, perhaps
proprius, a, um ; one's own
trado, ĕre,—didi,—ditum ; to hand over, yield up
hodie ; to-day
reliquus, a, um ; remaining, rest
impetus, us, *m* ; attack, onset
emo, ĕre, emi, emptum ; to buy
imprudens, entis ; off one's guard, unaware
certo ; certainly, for certain
praetereo, ire,—ii,—itum ; to pass by, omit, pass over
recreo 1 ; to recall, revive
insto, are,—stiti,—statum ; to press on, be urgent
praeparo 1 ; to prepare, prepare for
ratio, onis, *f* ; reason, method, principle
potestas, atis, *f* ; power
specto 1 ; to look to, regard
guberno 1 ; to govern, control guide
distineo, ere,—tinui,—tentum ; to distract
respiro 1 ; to breathe
animadverto, ĕre,—verti, versum ; to notice
praesertim ; especially
occupatio, onis, *f* ; pre-occupation

observo 1; to observe, notice, be on the watch for
aucupor 1; to watch for, try to catch
simulatque; as soon as
despicio, ĕre,—**spexi,—spectum**; to look down, to glance away
molior, iri, molitus sum; to contrive
quamvis; although, however
felix, icis; fortunate
sicut; as
libertus, i, *m*; freedman (with respect to his former owner)
improbus, a, um; dishonest, rascally
procurator, oris, *m*; agent, bailiff
luctus, us, *m*; grief
perdo, ĕre,—**didi,—ditum**; to lose, ruin
paternus, a, um; belonging to a father, paternal
funus, eris, *n*; funeral, death, obsequies
iustus, a, um; just, regular, proper
solvo, ĕre, **solvi, solutum**; to pay, perform
nudus, a, um; bare, naked
eicio, ĕre, **eieci, eiectum**; to throw out, evict
focus, i, *m*; hearth, home
penates, ium, *m*; household gods
praeceps, itis; headlong
exturbo 1; to cast out
egens, entis; mean, parsimonious
insolens, entis; odd, extravagant
palam; openly
aufero,—erre, abstuli ablatum; to take away, remove
clam; secretly
large; abundantly, liberally
effuse; extravagantly, lavishly
dono 1; to give
auctio, onis, *f*; auction, sale
vendo, ĕre,—**didi,—ditum**; to sell

CAP. IX.

usque; even, as far as, so
fletus, us, *m*; weeping
gemitus, us, *m*; mourning, lamentation
etenim; for, indeed
crudelis, e; cruel
egestas, atis *f*; poverty, want
iter, itineris, *n*; journey, access
sepulchrum, i, *n*; tomb, grave
ademptio, onis, *f*; confiscation
flagitiosus, a, um; criminal, scandalous
furtum, i, *n*; theft
rapina, ae, *f*; rapine
donatio, onis, *f*; gift, largess
ardeo, ĕre, **arsi, arsum**; to burn
iacto 1; to toss, boast, swagger, give oneself airs
dominor 1; to be lord, lord it
decurio, onis, *m*; provincial senator, town councillor
decretum, i, *n*; decree, resolution
conqueror, i,—questus; to remonstrate, protest
fama, ae, *f*; good name, reputation
conservo 1; to save, preserve
quaeso, ĕre,—**sivi, situm**; to pray, beseech (cf. quaero)
flagitium, ii, *n*; villainy
adlego 1; to commission, charge, depute
adeo, ire, — ii, — itum; to approach, interview

pertimesco, ĕre,—timui ; to dread
antiquus,—qua,—quum ; old-fashioned, old-world
fingo, ĕre, finxi, fictum ; to invent, imagine
confirmo 1 ; to declare, assert
eximo, ĕre,—emi,—emptum ; to remove, erase
vacuus, a, um ; free, empty
appromitto, ĕre,—misi,—missum ; to promise in addition
inoratus, a, um ; not pleaded
differo,—ferre,distuli, dilatum ; to put off, postpone
procrastino 1 ; to put off till the morrow, delay
lente ; slowly, dilatorily
deludo, ĕre,—lusi,—lusum ; to befool, make sport of
insidiae, arum, *f* **;** ambush, trap
obtineo, ēre,—tinui,—tentum ; to hold, retain, maintain

CAP. X.

sentio, ire, sensi, sensum ; to perceive, feel
cognatus, i, *m* **;** relative, kinsman
confugio, ĕre,—fugi,—fugitum ; to fly for refuge
utor, uti, usus sum ; to enjoy, use
mulier, eris, *f* **;** woman, lady
existimo 1 ; to think, believe
exemplum, i, *n* **;** example, pattern
vestigium, ii, *n* **;** trace, vestige
officium, ii, *n* **;** loyalty, honour
inops, opis ; helpless, penniless
expello, ĕre,—puli,—pulsum ; to drive out
latro, onis, *m* **;** robber, brigand
mina, ae, *f* **;** threat, menace
despero 1 ; to despair of, give up
opitulor 1 ; to give assistance to
reus, ii, *m* **;** defendant
proscribo, ĕre,—scripsi,—scriptum ; to proscribe, outlaw
custodio 4 ; to guard
parricidium, ii, *n* **;** parricide murder of a parent
comparo 1 ; to procure
subsum, esse ; to lurk
denique ; finally, in a word
loquor, i, locutus sum ; to speak
adduco, ĕre,—duxi,—ductum ; to bring to (trial)
desum, esse ; to be wanting, to fail
venditio, onis, *f* **;** sale
atrocitas, atis *f* **;** horror
amentia, ae, *f* **;** frenzy
impello, ĕre,—puli,—pulsum ; to induce, impel
cupio, ĕre, cupii, cupitum ; to desire

CAP. XI.

unde ; whence, from what point ?
ordior, iri, orsus sum ; to begin
auxilium, ii, *n* **;** aid, help
imploro 1 ; to implore, entreat
obsideo, ēre,—sessi,—sessum ; to beset
diripio, ĕre,—ripui,—reptum ; to plunder
infestus, a, um ; threatened, endangered
appeto, ĕre,—petii,—petitum ; to assail

absum, esse ; to be absent or wanting
cumulo 1 ; to crown
adaugeo, ēre,—auxi,—auctum ; to add to, worsen, intensify
confingo, ĕre,—finxi,—fictum ; to concoct, trump up
testis, is, *c* ; witness
condicio, onis, *f* ; terms, conditions
opto 1 ; to choose, select, elect
cervix, icis, *f* ; neck
insuo, ĕre, insui, insutum ; to sew in
culleus, i, *m* ; sack
dedecus, oris, *n* ; disgrace, ignominy
amitto, ĕre,—misi,—missum ; to lose
temere ; rashly, thoughtlessly
hercules, is, *m* ; Hercules (in asseverations)
undique ; on all sides
impendeo, ēre,—pendi ; to hang over, threaten
succurro, ĕre,—curri,—cursum ; to assist
subeo, ire,—ii,—itum ; to support, assist
certus, a, um ; certain, sure, resolved
delibero 1 ; to deliberate, make up one's mind
adhibeo 2 ; to bring, to bear upon
dissolutus, a, um ; flabby, weak
taceo 2 ; to pass over in silence
neglego, ĕre, neglexi, neglectum ; to disregard, ignore
amplius ; further, more

CAP. XII.

nuper ; lately, recently
constat ; *impers.* It is agreed, admitted

insanio 4 ; to be mad
insanus, a, um ; insane
curo 1 ; to take care, see to, procure
sanctus, a, um ; inviolable, upright
retineo, ēre,—tinui,—tentum ; to retain
comperio, ire, comperi, compertum ; to ascertain
quisquam, quaequam, quidquam ; any (one) at all
commodus, a, um ; suitable, fitting, adequate
aio, defective verb ; to say
furiosus, a, um ; mad, frenzied
adfligo, ĕre,— flixi,—flictum ; to cast down, destroy
compositio, onis, *f* ; arrangement, reconciliation
interimo, ĕre,—emi,—emptum ; to cut off, slay
Fimbrianus, a, um ; of Fimbria
patior, i, passus sum ; to permit, allow
indigeo, ēre,—ui ; to want, need
requiro, ĕre,—quisivi,—quisitum ; to need, miss
desidero 1 ; to want, feel the loss of
explico, āre,—plicavi *or* **—plicui,—plicatum** *or* **— plicitum** ; to unfold, set forth
contineo, ēre, — tinui, — tentum ; to embrace, contain
convenit ; *impers.* ; it suits, is fitting

CAP. XIII.

confictio, onis, *f* ; manufacture, fabrication

pars, partis, *f* ; part, rôle
posco, ĕre, popoposci ; to demand, claim
ideo ; for that reason
impono, ĕre, — posui, — positum ; to put . . . upon
diluo, ĕre, dilui, dilutum ; to wash away, remove
intolerandus, a, um ; not to be borne, intolerable
quisque, quaeque, quidque, quodque, each, every, all
exstinguo, ĕre, — stinxi, — stinctum ; to quench, put out
arguo, ĕre, argui, argutum ; to accuse, prove
complector, i, — plexus ; to embrace, include
praeclarus, a, um ; famous, noble
vultus, us, *m* ; face, look
laedo, ĕre, laesi, laesum ; to harm, violate, wrong
pietas, atis, *f* ; affection, filial duty
supplicium, ii, *n* ; punishment
offero, erre, obtuli, oblatum ; to offer, bring upon
raro ; rarely
portentum, i, *n* ; portent, miracle
prodigium, ii, *n* ; prodigy
numero 1 ; to count, reckon
mos, moris, *m* ; manner, custom
ferus, a, um ; rude, uncouth
immanis, e ; brutish, inhuman
profligo 1 ; to dash down, shatter
obicio, ĕre, — ieci, — iectum ; to taunt, slander

CAP. XIV.

adulescentulus, i, *m* ; (dimin) young man, youth
nequam ; worthless
induco, ĕre, — duxi, — ductum ; to lead on, induce
luxuries, ei, *f* ; luxury, extravagance
nimirum ; doubtless, of course
indomitus, a, um ; untamed, untamable, unbridled
purgo 1 ; to clear, acquit
convivium, ii, *n* ; banquet
porro ; again, further
habito 1 ; to dwell, live
colo, ĕre, colui, cultum ; to till, cultivate
disiungo, ĕre, — iunxi, — iunctum ; to divide, dissociate
verisimilis, e ; probable, likely
odium, ii, *n* ; hate
necessarius, a, um ; necessary, cogent
revertor, i, — versus ; to return
unicus, a, um ; only, single
displiceo 2 ; to displease
amens, entis ; mad, out of one's mind
procreo 1 ; to beget
constans, antis ; steady, stable

CAP. XV.

nescio 4 ; not to know, to be ignorant
relego 1 ; to banish, " rusticate "
nugatorius, a, um ; frivolous
usus, us, *m* ; use, experience
commenticius, a, um ; fabricated
levis, e ; light, trifling

infirmo 1 ; to weaken, disprove
reperio, ire, repperi, repertum ; to find out
fructuosus, a, um ; fruitful, productive
tueor, ēri, tuitus or tutus sum ; to guard, administer
liberi, orum, *m* ; children
servio 4 ; to pay attention to
amando 1 ; to send away, banish
ălo, ĕre, alui, altum or alitum ; to feed, maintain
careo 2 ; to be without, lack
praesum, esse ; to supervise
disto 1 ; to be distant, far removed
reprehendo, ĕre, — prehendi, —prehensum ; to find fault with
criminor 1 ; to find fault with, complain of

CAP. XVI.

dimitto, ĕre, — misi, — missum ; to send away
exprobro 1 ; to reproach
commoneo 2 ; to remind
humanitas, atis, *f* ; human feeling
parum ; too little, little
doctrina, ae, *f* ; learning, culture
fabula, ae, *f* ; play, comedy
opinor 1 ; to think, believe
ineptiae, arum, *f* ; trifles, follies, absurdities
inquam ; (*defective*) to say, ask
nominatim ; by name
profero, — erre, — tuli, — latum ; to adduce, mention
tribulis, e ; of the same tribe
vicinus, a, um ; neighbouring neighbour
odiosus, a, um ; invidious, offensive
interest ; *impers.*, it makes a difference
comicus, a, um ; represented in a play
Veiens, entis ; of Veii, Veientine
effingo, ĕre, — finxi — fictum ; to portray
persona, ae, *f* ; mask, character
exprimo, ĕre, — pressi, — pressum ; to delineate
imago, inis, *f* ; image, representation
sis = si vis ; please, pray
culpa, ae, *f* ; blame, fault

CAP. XVII.

nosco, ĕre, novi, notum ; to know
fallo, ĕre, fefelli, falsum ; to deceive
incendo, ĕre, cendi, — censum ; to burn, inspire
attinet ; *impers.* it relates, concerns
probrum, i, *n* ; reproach
suavis, e ; sweet, seductive
intellegentia, ae, *f* ; knowledge skill
artificium, ii, *n* ; trade, profession
callidus, a, um ; skilful
obliviscor, i, — litus sum ; to forget
fraus, dis, *f* ; injury, damage

CAP. XVIII.

Ne ; assuredly, truly
aratrum, i, *n* ; plough

arcesso, ĕre, — cessivi, — cessitum ; to fetch, summon
spargo, ĕre, sparsi, sparsum ; to scatter, sow
semen, inis, *n* ; seed
turpis, e ; base, disgraceful
aliter ; otherwise, differently
florens, entis ; prosperous, flourishing
appeto, ĕre, — petivi, — petitum ; to covet
confero, — ferre, — tuli, — latum ; to compare
gubernaculum, i, *n* ; helm, rudder
fateor, ēri, fassus sum ; to confess, admit
rus, ruris, *n* ; country
gratus, a, um ; pleasing
iucundus, a, um ; joyful, pleasurable
immo ; yes indeed, certainly, no, by no means
exheredo 1 ; to disinherit
ineptus, a, um ; foolish, irrelevant
ineo, ire, — ii — itum ; to enter, attend, frequent
quippe ; of course, naturally
revoco 1 ; to recall, re-invite
peccatum, i, *n* ; offence
penitus ; deeply
insero, ĕre, — sevi, — situm ; to implant
inludo, ĕre, — lusi, — lusum ; to mock
maiestas, atis, *f* ; dignity, worship
abutor, i, usus sum ; to abuse, misuse
quaestus, us, *m* ; gain
conor 1 ; to attempt, try
existimatio, onis *f* ; opinion, sentiment

CAP. XX.

quispiam, quaepiam, quidpiam ; someone
criminose ; involving a charge
ludificor 1 ; to mock
calumnior 1 ; to slander, bring a frivolous charge
absolvo, ĕre, — solvi, — solutum ; to acquit
anser, eris, *m* ; goose
cibaria, orum, *n* ; food
publice ; at the public expense
loco 1 ; to let out to contract
significo 1 ; to give warning
fur, is, *c* ; thief
internosco, ĕre, — novi, — notum ; to distinguish
bestia, ae, *f* ; beast
cautus, a, um ; cautious, wary
latro 1 ; to bark
saluto 1 ; to greet, worship
suffringo, ĕre, — fregi, — fractum ; to break
clamo 1 ; to shout, make a noise
noceo, ēre, nocui, — itum ; to hurt, injure
mordeo, ēre, momordi, morsum ; to bite
mereor 2 ; to deserve
deinde ; in the next place, secondly
crus, uris, *n* ; leg
kalendae, arum, *f* ; kalends, first day of month
vehementer ; vehemently
adfigo, ĕre, — fixi, — fixum ; to fix to, attach to

CAP. XXI.

suspicor 1 ; to suspect
quicum ; with whom
delibero 1 ; to make plans, plot
accipio, ĕre, — cepi, — ceptum ; to hear, be told

audeo, ēre, ausus sum; to dare, venture
pretium, ii, *n*; reward, price
neglegentia, ae, *f*; indifference, carelessness
resideo, ēre, — sedi, — sessum; to sit down
spatior 1; to walk about
consessus, us, *m*; bench, session
conventus, us, *m*; assembly, assize
solitudo, inis, *f*; wilderness

CAP. XXII.

peroro 1; to end a speech
aliquando; at length
iocor 1; to make jokes
attingo, ĕre, attigi, attactum; to touch upon
erigo, ĕre, erexi, erectum; to rouse
pungo, ĕre, pupugi, punctum; to prick, goad
curso 1; to run to and fro
desisto, ĕre, — stiti, — stitum; to cease
aperio, ire, aperui, apertum; reveal, disclose
vexo 1; to harass, attack
verto, ĕre, verti, versum; to turn, change
restituo, ĕre, — stitui, — stitutum; to restore
calliditas, atis, *f*; skill
prudentia, ae, *f*; foresight
latrocinium, ii, *n*; brigandage den of thieves
noxia, ae, *f*; offence, misdemeanour
creber, ra, rum; frequent, common
congruo, ĕre, congrui; to agree, be consistent

pendo, ĕre, pependi, pensum; to weigh
communio, onis, *f*; common ties, community
reclamito 1; to cry out against
monstrum, i, *n*; unnatural thing, monster
species, ei, *f*; shape, face
figura, ae, *f*; shape, mien
privo 1; to deprive, rob
fera, ae, *f*; wild beast
partus, us, *m*; birth
educatio, onis, *f*; up-bringing, training

CAP. XXIII.

Tarracinensis; of Tarracina in Latium
ceno, are, cenavi, *p. part.* **cenatus**; to dine
cubo, are, cubui, cubitum; to lie down, to go rest
conclave, is, *n*; chamber, bed-room
mane; in the morning
neuter, ra, rum; neither of the two
ibidem; in the same place
ostium, ii, *n*; a door
polluo, ĕre, pollui, pollutum; to defile, pollute
somnus, i, *m*; sleep
quiesco, ĕre, quievi, quietum; to rest

CAP. XXIV.

ulciscor, i, ultus sum; to avenge
oraculum, i, *n*; oracle
agito 1; to pursue, harass
consisto, ĕre, — stiti, — stitum; to find rest
necessitas, atis, *f*; binding force

religio, onis, *f*; sanctity
macula, ae, *f*; stain, taint
eluo, ĕre, elui, elutum; to wash out
permano 1; to flow through, sink into
impie; impiously, sinfully
scelerate; in a guilty manner
perterreo 2; to affright
taeda, ae, *f*; a torch
conscientia, ae, *f*; conscience; in plu.; stings of conscience
poena, ae, *f*; penalty, punishment
consceleratus, a, um; depraved, blood-guilty
repeto, ĕre, — petii, — petitum; to exact
inquino 1; to befoul, stain
sumptus, us, *m*; expense
praeruptus, a, um; headlong
temeritas, atis, *f*; rashness, recklessness
abhorreo 2; to shrink from, fall short of
animadversio, onis, *f*; punishment
conscius, a, um; confederate
idoneus, a, um; fitting, appropriate
opportune; suitably
respergo, ĕre, — spersi, — spersum; to sprinkle
convinco, ĕre, — vici, — victum; to prove
vindico 1; to punish

CAP. XXV.

praesto, are, — stiti, — statum *or* **— stitum**; to excel
potior 4; to be master of (abl. or gen.)
neco 1; to kill
sancio, ire, sanxi, sanctum; to enact, ratify
admoneo 2; to suggest
excogito 1; to devise, invent
submoveo, ĕre, — movi, — motum; to move away, deter

CAP. XXVI.

repente; suddenly
expio 1; to purify
vilis, e; common, cheap
vulgaris, e; universal
spiritus, us, *m*; breathing, breath
fluctuo 1; to drift about, to be wave-tossed
queo, ire, quivi, quitum; to be able
abluo, ĕre, — lui, — lutum; to wash, cleanse
saxum, i, *n*; rock
insignis, e; special, unique
probo 1; to prove
admitto, ĕre, — misi, — missum; to commit

CAP. XXVII.

tametsi; although
decedo, ĕre, — cessi, — cessum; to withdraw
interpello 1; to interrupt, contradict
percutio, ĕre, — cussi, — cussum; to strike
indidem; from the same place, from the spot
triduum, i, *n*; a space of three days
depingo, ĕre, — pinxi, — pictum; to delineate
ferus, a, um; fierce, wild
agrestis, e; rustic, boorish
victus, us, *m*; living, life
aridus, a, um; dry, meagre
horridus, a, um; rough

incultus, a, um ; uncivilised
gigno, ĕre, genui, genitum ; to give birth to, produce
(frux), frugis, *f* **;** fruit (usually in plu. fruges)
parsimonia, ae, *f* **;** economy, thrift

CAP. XXVIII.

quaestio, onis, *f* **;** examination, torture
minister, ri, *m* **;** servant, slave
familia, ae, *f* **;** household of slaves
aliquotiens ; repeatedly
memini, *defect.* I remember
recuso 1 ; to object, refuse
sector 1 ; to wait on, attend on
dubito 1 ; to doubt, hesitate
permitto, ere, — misi, — missum ; to permit,allow
fugito 1 ; to shirk, evade
acerbus, a, um ; exasperating, annoying
iniquus, a, um ; unfair, inequitable

CAP. XXIX.

portus, us, *m* **;** port, harbour
reicio, ĕre, reieci, reiectum ; to throw back
scopulus, i, *m* **;** a rock
offendo, ĕre, — fendi, — fensum ; to strike upon
resilio, ire, — silui ; to rebound, recoil
recido, ĕre, — cidi, — casum ; to recoil
vulgo ; commonly, everywhere
impune ; with impunity
interdum ; sometimes, occasionally
merces. edis, *f* **;** reward, fee
perfundo, ĕre, — fudi, — fusum ; to wet, bathe, alarm
sector, oris, *m* **;** buyer, broker ; also cut-throat
collum, i, *n* **;** neck, throat
molestus, a, um ; tedious, boring
diffido, ĕre, — fisus sum ; to distrust
dissero, ĕre, — serui, — sertum ; to argue
criminatio, onis, *f***;** charge
dissolvo, ĕre, — solvi, — solutum ; to loosen, refute
peculatus, us, *m* **;** embezzlement
declamo 1 ; to recite
commentor 1 ; to prepare, rehearse

CAP. XXX.

libet, libuit, *impers.* **;** it is pleasing
cresco, ĕre, crevi, cretum ; to grow, rise
incommodum, i, *n* **;** loss, disadvantage
desino, ĕre, — sivi, — situm ; to cease
scrutor 1 ; to examine, review
inanis, e ; empty, frivolous
coarguo, ĕre, — argui, — argutum ; to prove
signum, i, *n* **;** sign, proof
invitus, a, um ; unwilling
persequor, i, — secutus sum ; to proceed, pursue
profiteor, ēri, — fessus sum ; to profess, avow
prodeo, ire, — ii, — itum ; to come forward

identidem; repeatedly
emolumentum, i, *n*; gain, advantage
quaesitor, oris, *m*; investigator, president
propensus, a, um; inclined, prone
implacatus; unappeased, implacable, relentless
clemens, entis; merciful, lenient
Cassianus, a, um; Cassius-like; resembling Cassius
reformido 1; to shudder at, dread

CAP. XXXI.

avarus, a, um; miserly, greedy
dissimulo 1; to cloak, disguise
eluceo, ĕre, eluxi; to shine out be clear
occulto 1; to hide, conceal
praefero, — ferre, — tuli, — latum; to dislpay openly
controversia, ae, *f*; dispute
fructus, ūs. *m*; gain, fruit, yield
pario, ĕre, peperi, partum; to produce, obtain
insolentia, ae, *f*; ignorance, lack of familiarity

CAP. XXXII.

nanciscor, i, nactus sum *or* **nanctus**; to find
cito; quickly, soon
materies, ei, *f*; material, matter
derogo 1; to disparage, detract from
adrogo 1; to assume, claim
grex, gis, *m*; flock, herd
caedo, ĕre, cecidi, caesum; to kill
commemoro 1; to mention
avoco 1; to call away, withdraw
ignobilitas, atis. *f*; insignificance
veneficium, ii, *n*; poisoning
molior 4; to contrive
summa, ae, *f*; sum, main thing, chief direction
medeor 2; to heal, cure
offundo, ĕre, — fudi, — fusum; to spread over, shed
sempiternus, a, um; everlasting, eternal
tenebrae, arum, *f*; darkness
comburo, ĕre, — ussi, — ustum; to burn up
genus, eris, *n*; race, kind, sort
perstringo, ĕre, — strinxi, — strictum; to graze, touch lightly upon

CAP. XXXIII.

facultas, atis, *f*; opportunity
conduco, ĕre, — duxi, — ductum; to hire
percussor, oris, *m*; stabber
contendo, ĕre, — tendi, — tentum; to contrast
tute; thou thyself
continuo; forthwith, therefore
idcirco; therefore, for that reason

CAP. XXXIV.

strictim; on the surface, cursorily
parco, ĕre, peperci, parcitum, parsum; to spare
rursus; again

immuto 1 ; to change, alter
deposco, ĕre, — poposci ; to claim
interest ; it is of importance, it concerns
casus, us, *m* **;** chance, accident
divino 1 ; to guess
luceo, ēre, luxi ; to shine, be daylight
cursus, us, *m* **;** running, speed, haste
festinatio, onis, *f* **;** haste, hurry
excutio, ĕre, — cussi, — cussum ; to shake out, search
laboro 1 ; to take pains, care about

CAP. XXXV.

argumentatio, onis, *f* **;** proof
cerno, ĕre, crevi, cretum ; to see
repentinus, a, um ; sudden, unexpected
currus, us, *m* **;** chariot, car
pervigilo 1 ; to keep awake
socius, ii, *m* **;** partner, ally
infamis, e ; disgraceful, discreditable
lemniscatus, a, um ; adorned with ribbons
aliquot ; some, several
volumen, inis, *n* **;** a roll
intento 1 ; ; to brandish in the face of
minitor 1 ; to threaten
testimonium, ii, *n* **;** evidence
accommdo 1 ; to adapt
caecus, a, um ; blind

CAP. XXXVI.

volucer, ris, re ; winged
cognomen, inis, *n* **;** surname
orbis, is, *m* **;** circle, globe, sphere
orbis terrarum ; the world
subigo, ĕre, — egi, — actum ; to subdue, conquer
ausculto 1 ; to listen
permagnus, a, um ; very great
mutus, a, um ; dumb, silent
tectus, a, um ; reserved, uncommunicative

CAP. XXXVII.

age ; come now.
quadriduum, i, *n* **;** a period of four days
concupisco, ĕre, — cupivi, — cupitum ; to covet
indico 1 ; to give information
prodo, ĕre, — didi, — ditum ; to betray
opus, eris, *n* **;** work, need (with abl.)
impulsus, us, *m* **;** suggestion, instigation
indicium, ii, *n* **;** information, betrayal
praemium, i, *n* **;** bribe
gratiae, arum, *f* **;** thanks
perliberaliter ; very liberally, generously
communiter ; in common
manubiae, arum, *f* **;** spoils of war

CAP. XXXVIII.

integer, ra, rum ; untouched, invoilable
imminuo, ĕre, — minui, — minutum ; to lessen, subvert
enuntio 1 ; to divulge
acuo, ĕre, acui, acutum ; to whet, spur on
depeciscor, i, depectus ; to bargain for

mora, ae, *f* ; delay
aditus, us, *m* ; approach, access
intercludo, ĕre, — clusi, — clusum ; to cut off, bar
hortator, oris, *m* ; encourager, abettor
intercessor. oris, *m* ; intermediary, surety
denuntio 1 ; to summon a witness
mando 1 ; to commit, entrust
malitiosus, a, um ; knavish, criminal
mandatum, i, *n* ; contract, trust
vicarius. a, um ; in place of, vicarious
suppono, ĕre, — posui, — positum ; to substitute
disturbo 1 ; to upset, dislocate
mutuus, a, um ; mutual, reciprocal
converto. ĕre, — verti, — versum ; to turn, convert
officio, ĕre, — feci, — fectum ; to thwart, oppose
transigo, ĕre, — egi, — actum ; to operate, act
sustineo, ĕre, sustinui, sustentum ; to uphold

CAP. XXXIX.

fidelis, e ; faithful, trustworthy
commendo 1 ; to entrust
concredo, ĕre, — credidi, — creditum ; to commit
infamia, ae, *f* ; dishonour, loss of civic rights
caerimonia, ae, *f* ; sanctity
decido, ĕre, decidi, decisum ; to settle, decide
interpono, ĕre, — posui, — positum ; to pledge
tantulus, a, um ; so little, a hair's breadth
arbiter, ri, *m* ; a referee, arbitrator
funditus ; utterly
tantidem ; at so great, so little a price

CAP. XL.

contamino 1 ; to pollute, stain
communico 1 ; to enter into partnership with
praecaveo, ĕre, — cavi, — cautum ; to guard against in advance
intimus, a, um ; intimate, familiar
pecuniarius, a, um ; financial, monetary
munus, eris, *n* ; office, function
destituo, ĕre, — stitui, — stitutum ; to abandon. leave in the lurch
malitia, ae, *f* ; knavishness, chicanery
providus, a, um ; foreseeing
perfuga, ae, *f* ; deserter
lateo, ĕre, — ui ; to lurk, be disguised
promptus, a, um ; obvious, glaring
propositus, a, um ; set forward, patent, obvious
geminus, a, um ; twin, double

CAP. XLI.

impetro 1 ; to obtain one's request
cruciatus, us, *m* ; torture
dum ; provided that, if only (with subj.)
urbanitas, atis, *f* ; polish, refinement
deliciae, arum, *f* ; delights, luxury
puerulus, i, *m* ; little boy, page

elegans, antis; fashionable
lego, ĕre, legi, lectum; to pick, choose
operarius, i, *m*; labourer, labouring
adamo 1; to take a fancy to
abscondo, ĕre, — condi or **condidi, — conditum** or **— consum**; to put away, hide
emineo, ēre, eminui; to stand out, be prominent
appareo 2; to become visible, obvious

CAP. XLII.

distribuo, ĕre, — tribui, — tributum; to divide
proprius, a, um; belonging to, confined
nimius, a, um; excessive, too great
permitto, ĕre, — misi, — missum; to assign, allot
necessario; by compulsion, perforce

CAP. XLIII.

aureus, a, um; golden
otium, ii, *n*; ease, peace

CAP. XLIV.

eximius, a, um; surpassing, pre-eminent
ementior 4; to lie, tell lies
redeo, ire, ii, itum; to be entered in, registered
nebulo, onis, *m*; scoundrel
facetus, a, um; witty, clever, " smart "
eludo, ĕre, elusi, elusum; to trick, take in
corrumpo, ĕre, — rupi, — ruptum; to tamper with
propemodum; almost
reduvia, ae, *f*; a hang-nail, whitlow
curo 1; to attend to, dress
partim; partly
sensus, us, *m*; feeling, sensation
dolor, oris, *m*; pain, resentment, anger

CAP. XLV.

praefinio 4; to settle beforehand, limit, define
imprudentia, ae, *f*; inadvertence
nutus, us, *m*; nod, will
arbitrium, ii, *n*; will
immoderatus, a, um; immoderate, ungovernable
calor, oris, *m*; heat
frigus, oris, *n*; cold
pernicies, ei, *f*; destruction, mischief
recipio, ĕre, — cepi, — ceptum; to recover
architectus, i, *m*; architect, arch-plotter
machinator, oris, *m*; deviser, contriver

CAP. XLVI.

aptus, a, um; fitting, cosy, snug
dispositus, a, um; placed, situated
vix; scarcely, hardly
aedes, ium, *f*; house
animus, i, *m*; mind, relaxation
amoenus, a, um; pleasant
suburbanus, a, um; near the city, suburban

propinquus, a, um ; near, close at hand
referclo, ire. — fersi, — fertum ; to pack, cram
vas, vasis, *n* ; vase
authepsa, ae, *f* ; automatic cooker, stove
mercor 1 ; to buy
caelo 1 ; to carve in metal, emboss
argentum, i, *n* ; silver, plate
stragulus, a, um ; for spreading, covering
vestis, is, *f* ; clothing, coverlet
pingo, ĕre, pinxi, pictum ; to paint
tabula, ae, *f* ; board, canvas
signum, i, *n* ; statue, statuary
marmor, oris, *n* ; marble
scilicet ; surely, indeed
coacervo 1 ; to heap up, accumulate
cocus, i or coquus, i, *m* ; a cook
pistor, oris, *m* ; a baker
lecticarius, ii, *m* ; a litter-bearer
auris, is, *f* ; an ear
cantus, us, *m* ; singing, melody
nervus, i, *m* ; a string
tibia, ae, *f* ; a pipe
convicium, ii, *n* ; revelry
persono, are, — sonui, — sonitum ; to resound, ring
effusio, onis, *f* ; expense, extravagance
convivium, ii, *n* ; a banquet
officina, ae, *f* ; a workshop, factory
nequitia, ae, *f* ; vice, wickedness
deversorium, ii, *n* ; inn, haunt, abode, resort
compositus, a, um ; trim, dandified
delibuo, ĕre, — libui, — libutum ; to anoint, grease
capillus, i, *m* ; a hair, hair
passim ; on all sides, here and there
volito 1 ; to flit, strut
caterva, ae, *f* ; band, company, retinue
togatus, a, um ; clad in the toga, citizen
prae ; in comparison with, beside
beatus, a, um ; prosperous, well off
imperitus, a, um ; uninformed, ignorant
vitupero 1 ; to censure, criticize

CAP. XLVII.

compono, ĕre, — posui, — positum ; to arrange, settle
humilitas, atis, *f* ; lowliness, the lower orders
certamen, inis, *n* ; contest, competition
foris ; out of doors, abroad
gradus, us, *m* ; step, rank
laetor 1 ; to rejoice, be glad
felicitas, atis, *f* ; good fortune, luck
locupleto 1 ; to enrich
aliter ; otherwise, differently

CAP. XLVIII.

decerno, ĕre, — crevi, — cretum ; to decide, vote
procuratio, onis, *f* ; administration

perpetuus, a, um ; permanent, everlasting
omen, inis, *n* ; omen
misericors, dis ; pitiful, merciful
detraho, ĕre, — traxi, — tractum ; to disparage
equester, ris, re ; of the equites, knightly
dominatio, onis, *f* ; tyranny
munito 1 ; to pave
adfecto 1 ; to pursue
sincerus, a, um ; pure, genuine, intact

CAP. XLIX.

expergiscor, i, — perrectus ; to wake up
recupero 1 ; to re-gain, recover
servulus, i, *m* ; a little slave, a "slaveling," page
ara, ae, *f* ; altar
inermis, e ; unarmed
probe ; well
fautor, oris, *m* ; abettor, supporter
gens, entis, *f* ; tribe, nation
fraudo 1 ; to defraud, cheat
adnumero 1 ; to pay down
appendo, ĕre, — pendi, — pensum ; to pay, give an account of
vestitus, us, *m* ; clothing
anulus, i, *m* ; ring
digitus, i, *m* ; finger
excipio, ĕre, — cepi, —ceptum ; to take out, keep back
opes, um, *f* ; resources, means
dego, ĕre, degi ; to pass (life)

CAP. L.

misericordia, ae, *f* ; mercy, charity
pateo, ēre, patui ; to be open
propulso 1 ; to repel
exitium, ii, *n* ; ruin, destruction
monumentum, i, *n* ; souvenir, reminder, keepsake
pirata, ae, *f* ; pirate
cruentus, a, um ; bloody, blood-stained
vestio 4 ; to clothe
naufragium, ii, *n* ; a wreck
spectatus, a, um ; looked up to, respected
patruus, i, *m* ; uncle

CAP. LI.

sane ; truly, indeed
moleste ferre ; to be angry, indignant
robur, oris, *n* ; strength
adsiduitas, atis, *f* ; continual presence

CAP. LII.

expleo, ĕre, — plevi, — pletum ; to satisfy
perfugium, ii, *n* ; refuge, protection
pristinus, a, um ; former, time-honoured
bonitas, atis, *f* ; goodness, kindliness
satius ; better (compar. of satis)
reservo 1 ; to set apart
incido, ĕre, — cidi, — casum ; to fall in with, fall into the power of

excipio, ĕre, — cepi, — ceptum ; to lie in wait for, cut off, catch
periculum, i, *n* **;** peril, trial

CAP. LIII.

instauro 1 ; to renew, set on foot
infans, tis ; unable to speak, young
incunabula, orum, *n* **;** cradle
aspernor 1 ; to reject
praeditus, a, um ; endowed with
lenis, e ; gentle, merciful
mitis, e ; soft-hearted, gentle
molestia, ae, *f* **;** annoyance. suffering
humanitas, atis, *f* **;** human feeling

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